Race Relations-1928

Improvement o...

RACE CITIZENS GUESTS OF WHITE CONGREGATION

Rev. Dr. Wharton And Members Invited To Rev. Dr. Mangum's Church

Oxford, N. C.—One of the most striking instances of the existing of more wholesome race relations in the South and far-reaching evidences of the efforts of the better elements of both races to promote interracial harmony and understanding was noted here recently when the Rev. Dr. Mangum, pastor of the white Baptist Church with his official board invited the Rev. George D. Wharton, pastor of the colored Baptist Church and his congregation to be the guests of the former in a special service at the new $150,000 edifice of the white people. More than 1000 persons gathered at the services, about 400 of them being colored and occupying one side of the main auditorium. Hundreds of others were turned away. Every courtesy was shown the colored pastor and his congregation.

Addressing the mixed audience, Dr. Wharton said in part:

Dr. Wharton's Address

"I bring to you tonight Doctor Mangum and this, your splendid congregation greetings from my congregation and the best people of my race in this town. And I want to repeat what I have so often said, that some of the best white people in the world live in Oxford. Courteous, kind-hearted, considerate and obliging; no where in all the South do my people enjoy greater liberty and privilege than in Oxford and some of the best colored folks in all the world are here in Oxford. I assure you that, next to yourselves we are proud of this edifice. This is Oxford's greatest accomplishment. It's object the highest. It is worth more to your town than all other organizations, except those of similar nature. It is the only institution through what it teaches that can change a man or woman's life. Courts, jurors, Mayor's courts, lawyers nor prisons can do it. But the gospel of God's Son received and believed makes a man or woman a new creature. It will make Oxford a better town and a better place to develop womanhood and manhood. A better town to live in and if its teachings are obeyed, we can dispense with courts, jurors and jails.

"Dr. Mangum, your race and my race came to this country about the same time. My race with the ax felled the trees, with the pick and shovel, tunneled the mountains, built the roads, cultivated the fields and helped to make this the best country in all the world and when time came to deliver this country from the tyranny of George the Third, the first blodoshed in that cause was that of Attucks, a black man and when the time came to wipe off the curse of slavery, as a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia said for we have always agreed with Lincoln that slavery was wrong, and motioned that the House adjourn in his honor. When this country was threatened with dis-union and rupture, it was the black man who threw himself into the breach and made it possible for Old Glory to float over all of these States while others stayed at home and protected the virtue of the white woman of the South for which the South owes to us a debt of gratitude and made the preamble of the constitution penned by the immortal Thomas Jefferson possible that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights among them is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I want to say what another has said, 'We have today a new South, a new white man, a new black man, new problems and new conditions all for the better. The new white man knows Dunbar the poet, Roland Hayes the singer, C. C. Spaulding the business man, James E. Shepard, W. G. Pearson, G. C. Shaw the educators and George Carver the noted scientist and in the language of Rudyard Kiplin, there is neither East nor West, border nor breed nor birth when two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.' I want to assure you that I, with my people want a hand in everything that will make Oxford, a better Oxford, that will make North Carolina a better State.

"We rejoice that North Carolina stands first in its educational advantages for Negroes of all the South.

"Again I thank you one and all who have made it possible for my people and myself to be present on this occasion in this building made sacred by the memory of the sainted and lamented Doctors Marsh and Deven, whose worthy heirs hase largely helped to make this building possible.

"Doctor Mangum and members of this congregation, yours was a mammoth undertaking, yours is a marvelous accomplishment, yours is a great and glorious opportunity and responsibility. Let no one work for money. Let no one work for fame. But each for the joy of working.

"When the sun goes down behind the western horizon encircled with gold, we say it will be fair tomorrow. More than 1900 years ago the Son of Righteousness went down on Calvary encircled with His Father's glory, was buried and rose on the third morning a conqueror.

"And the Apostles shouted from the hilltops, 'It will be fair tomorrow.' The echo comes to us over ocean and mountains, It will be fair tomorrow. We send that echo back to the isle of the sea to heathen Africa and China and the oppressed of all lands and peoples. It will be fair tomorrow. It will be fair tomorrow."

North Carolina

ENTERPRISE

MAR 16 1928

IN THE INTEREST OF THE COLORED SCHOOL

I called your attention in an article in the Canton Enterprise some time ago of the great interest of the good white people of the Town of Canton, Haywood County had in us colored people. They have assisted us in the building of two churches and have built us a good school house in a very desirable place right in the center of the majority of the colored residents and are giving us a nine-months school with two good teachers.

I wish I could pass a compliment upon the good white people that they deserve, but I am not able to do so. I am sorry that all the colored people are not willing to agree to right, but I hope right will rule, and that the school will not be separated. There is no reasonable cause for such an action to take place. Schools should run for the general good of the race, not to the convenience of two or three families. Give us fewer schools and better and longer ones.

One school for the colored in Canton is enough for the colored population until the population becomes larger, and the present location of the school house is at the proper place until the colored citizens change their location. Fifteen to twenty minutes time is sufficient for the child who lives furthest away to get to school. That you will not find in many places. I would like to say a great deal about the school but what I have said will cause me to loose two or three dollars in my collections, however, the truth must prevail regardless, and I hope there will be no separatior

INTOLERANCE BETWEEN RACES IN SOUTH WANES

Newspaper Correspondent Traveling Thru Section Sees Bright Hopes

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

Charlotte, N. C., April 18—Anyone passing through the South today is impresed first by two facts: the rapid development of industry and the new spirit of cooperation between the races. North Carolina is becoming a state of cotton towns and tobacco centers. In Winston-Salem alone more than 10,000 Negroes work in tobacco factories. There are more than 12 cotton towns between Wilmington and Charlotte.

The migration of industry South is in many respects more significant than the phenominal migration of Negroes North between 1916 and 1922. Thousands of rural Negroes and whites are immigrating to the small industrial towns of the South, thus rubbing shoulders for the first time in a new relationship to each other. In the mills and factories, especially in the tobacco factories they are being subjected to the same treatment and conditions. Under this new relationship one naturally wonders whether they will become each others enemies or friends.

Situation In Hands of Leaders

While rural Negroes and rural whites are coming into close contact with each other in these small towns it is very fortunate that the better element of whites and blacks are perfecting the machinery whereby both races in North Carolina and the entire South can cooperate for the common good of the races. I have made inquiries about race relations in every city that I have visited. The response to such inquiries has been in every instance very encouraging.

In Richmond, for example, white doctors and nurses have recently worked side by side with colored doctors and nurses in a health clinic held under the auspices of the Richmond Urban League. Raleigh has an interracial committee composed of the leading whites and Negroes of the city to promote good will and peace between the races.

Interracial Cooperation

In the work of interracial cooperation, the South is trying to follow out to the letter the policy laid down by Booker T. Washington in his famous speech of 1895 at Atlanta, Ga. Interracial cooperation in the South is proceeding on the principle that 'in all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers of the hand, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." This idea was in the mind of one of the leading white citizens of Greensboro with whom I had an interview regarding race relations. In reply to my question he said: "The whites and blacks on our committee work together harmoniously, but our work is purely a business proposition. There is no social intermingling of the races in this work whatsoever."

In Winston-Salem another white leader speaking about another organization said: "If you were a Southerner you would understand that we cannot afford to have whites and blacks mix socially on our committees, for we would be severely criticized." I hastened of course to inform this leader that I was a Southerner, born and reared in his beloved home State of Virginia.

When I passed through Raleigh I learned that a Negro charged with the murder of a white girl was there for safe keeping until the trial; and as far as I could see there was not the least sign that any one was planning to take the law in his own hands to avenge the accused. This does not mean that law and order has been established in North Carolina or the South, but it does signify that conditions are getting better in certain localities where the best elements among the whites and colored have got together to promote peace and good will between the races. Whether or not this program can continue along the lines advocated by Booker T. Washington is for the future to decide.

RECORD

Hickory N C

APR 19 1928

NEGRO SPEAKER AT COLLEGE DESCRIBES INTERRACIAL CASES

Captain Oxley Is Noted Negro Lecturer; Stresses Public Welfare

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Captain Oxley is working under the head of the North Carolina

tate Board of Charities and Public Welfare. He is a noted Negro lecturer and came here rated as one of the outstanding leaders and orators of his race, having engaged in socialogical work in this state for many years. He went fully into the Negro welfare work in this state and pointed out some of the remedies for existing social conditions.

With the growth in North Carolina of a consciousness and a greater interest relative to the welfare of the Negro, many requests have come for a handbook or statement of methods that have been successfully used, Captain Oxley said. There is a general desire in many communities to do something of real value in an organized way, but there is no definite plan as to how to go about it, and for lack of such a plan, nothing is done, the speaker said.

The State Board of Charities and Public welfare, through its division of Negro work, has been working on this problem for the past three years and now feels that enough time has elapsed, and experience gained, to justify saying, the community organization or the organization of social forces in Negro communities is no longer an experiment, but has stood the test in a number of counties, cities, and smaller civic groups, under varying conditions, and is now a thing of positive value. During the past three years, enough has transpired to emphasize the specific problem involved in the development of an adequate program of community service among Negroes, Captain Oxley explained in his talk.

He stated further that whenever the plan of procedure of organizing Negro communities has been thoroughly acquired, the community has been drawn together and a practical, comprehensive program worked out, that has in all cases produced results. It is desired that the suggested plan of community organization for Negroes be of greatest value to the entire State. Consequently, each step has been studied with great care in conference with a large number of people in cities and towns, which have had from one to three years experience pioneering in this virgin field.

Going into detail Captain Oxley said:

"North Carolina was probably the first state to give attention to Negro community life in an organized way. Starting three years ago in Wake county, with the assistance of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, the State Board of Charities, in cooperation with the county officials, undertook a thorough survey of negro life and projected a county-wide social welfare program for Negroes. From this beginning, the calls upon the State Board of charities for direction and advice in the projecting of community organization programs increased until in 1928 fifteen trained Negro welfare workers are found scattered throughout the state, giving their full time to this work. It has been the policy to cooperate with those counties which make definite requests. The service rendered is in the form of advice and always follows the expressed desire of the people for action.

"Many efforts at progress in organizing the Negro community have failed because the whole job to be done had not been taken into account. Almost every community in the State is attempting one or two things, but there is generally lacking a well balanced movement which takes account of all interests of the community and in a practical and efficient way endeavors to bring about the full development of each.

"It seems wisest in initiating work in a Negro community, to endeavor to unite existing groups for work rather than to bring about something entirely new, which would be an additional burden to what is, in most cases, an already overloaded community. The unwillingness or disinclination of Negro farmers to work together and combine their interests is one of the limiting factors in the development of agriculture in North Carolina. We must put this community idea into our thinking and planning. We must see the community as a unit, whose future welfare can and must be planned in advance. There must be developed a strong, variable, aggressive community, the dominant spirit of which is 'all for each and each for all.' The community at its best must be the goal."

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GASTONIA, N. C.

MAY 21 1928

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Editor Expresses Surprise at Development of Inter-Racial Relations.

(Raleigh News & Observer)

"The average Northerner who rarely goes South would find it difficult to believe such a fine spirit of inter-racial cooperation really existed," stated Fred J. Calvin, feature editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro paper, after an eleven-day trip through North Carolina and the South.

Though born in the South, this Negro newspaper man has lived in New York since boyhood, and when his paper sent him South to write a series of articles he came expecting to find inter-racial conditions in the backward state which both the white and Negroes of the North generally believe to exist. Raleigh, where he interviewed Josephus Daniels was the first city he visited While here he promised to give a brief statement of the reactions of a Northern Negro in the South after he had completed his trip. The statement follows:

"The first impression an observer gets traveling through the South is the fine relations that exist between the races. On my recent trip, which lasted 11 days, I stopped at Durham, Raleigh, Savannah, Jacksonville, Greensboro, Daytona Beach, and Winston-Salem, and not once did I see an instance of unfriendliness. The policy of separation and segregation is established by law, and I do not include that. On the other hand, I saw numerous instances of friendliness. The average Northerner, who rarely goes South, would find it difficult to believe such a fine spirit of inter-racial cooperation really exists.

"Out of this inter-racial cooperation has apparently grown the present prosperity of both races in the South. Without molestation, and with a minimum of handicaps when viewed broadly, the Negro is left to work out his own salvation. This has enabled him to develop strong leaders in many different lines—in the church, in business, in the professions, and in education. Of course, there is room for improvement and progress, but in the state of North Carolina, in particular, progress is being rapidly made.

"Negro leaders in the South are unusually keen and far-seeing. They have passed the braggart stage. In spite of the influence that is theirs, they are cautious and conservative, ever mindful of the enormous task of bettering the condition of the masses of their people yet to be accomplished. Influence seems to make them only more conscious of the responsibility that is theirs, to shape the future policy of the race so that the greatest number will benefit from the progress yet to come.

"The new schools in the South are an inspiration. There is now room for specialists in various branches of education among the Negroes and young men and women are even going abroad to better prepare themselves for the tasks that await them at home. This is a good sign. It speaks well for the liberality of the white people who control the educational finances that make it possible for the Negroes to get the highest and best from their own people.

"The farm situation is a live problem among Negro leaders in the South. President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College, is fostering an "Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life," which is receiving wide endorsement by both white and colored leaders. Personally, I think this is a fine idea. It will not only improve profitable from a business point of view, but it is a wise economic policy to urge Negroes to return to the farm and farm scientifically. Labor conditions in the cities are getting bad and the New York will not only go usually is first to suffer when unemployment comes, so it is to its advantage to be able to largely employ himself."

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Race Relation- 1928.

North Carolina.

Improvement of

Newport News, Va., Times-Herald
Thursday, May 24, 1928

URGES BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF WHITE RACE

Local Colored Attorney in Address at Fayetteville, North Carolina, Tells Youth of His Race to Use Patience and Wisdom in Dealing With White Race.

In his address this morning to the graduating class of the State Normal School for Colored, at Fayetteville, N. C., J. Thomas Newsome, local colored attorney urged upon the young men and young women of his race to endeavor to live with the white in understanding and co-operation and to meet him half-way in all projects for the betterment of either or both races.

Newsome went to the North Carolina colored college to deliver the commencement address today on an invitation from E. E. Smith, principal of the school. Professor Smith is said to be one of the leading figures in the country, especially in colored educational circles. During the administration of President Grover Cleveland, Smith served as United States ambassador to Liberia, the negro free state.

Newsome said, in part:

"One of the most delicate problems ever to confront you will be the one growing out of your enevitable relation with the white race. This will call for great wisdom, patience, optimism and philosophy. You can not go amiss if you make it the rule of your life to meet every white man half way in every sincere endeavor he may show for the genuine advancement of our group. I have said that you need patience, for the trail of civilization is a long trail. You also shall need optimism which will enable you to see some good in every man and hope even in the hour of trial and may be persecution. And you shall need faith, for by faith you may remove mountains, and cast them into the depths of the sea. And in your relation with the other race, as well as with your own, let it be understood that your promises mean performance and that when you give your word it will be kept though the heavens fall.

"May I admonish you in conclusion that you do not depart from the old landmark so well laid by our ancestors. Love the truth, be upright and honest in your conduct with man, open your hearts to the great truths of religion, keep your souls clean, make your firesides the sacred places of your domestic life, hope you in God.' '

Charlotte, N. C., News
Wednesday, May 2, 1928

Relations Here Between Whites Negroes Good

Roddy, Vice-President National Negro Business League, Comments on Charlotte's Relationships.

Inter-racial relationships at Charlotte are somewhat more favorable to the negro race than in most towns of equal population in the Southern States and the negro business men of Charlotte, on the average, are operating with a degree of efficiency that is high, when considered in relation to their individual working capitals, according to an informal summary given today at the close of an economic investigation into affairs of the negroes here, which was made by a group of highly trained representatives of the National Negro Business League.

Five days were spent here by this group, which left this morning en route to Winston-Salem, where investigations will be carried on during a six-day period. Stops will be made at Salisbury and Greensboro. After their work is completed at Winston-Salem, a survey will be made at Durham. The members of the party are Bert M. Roddy, vice-president-at-large of the league, W. H. Bolton, J. H. Harmon, Jr., and Gordon H. Simpson, a director of the league, all of Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. R. H. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Insttiute, is president of the league, which is sponsoring these surveys. Secretary Hoover, of the United States Department of Commerce, is assisting and encouraging the survey, which is the first of its kind ever undertaken and will be Nation-wide in its scope, according to Moody. Two years will be required to finish the work.

While in Charlotte, the party was entertained by the officials of the local unit of the National Negro Business League. C. Rozert Black, Jr., is president ow the local league; Z. Alexander is secretary, and Thad Tate is treasurer.

Roddy is a wealthy banker and executive of a large insurance company selling old-line insurance to negroes. He is the leader of the party, and expressed himself as being pleased with the findings here regarding the economic status of the negro race. He described as "tragic" the influence being exerted over negroes here by "Bishop" Grace. the head of the so-called House of Prayer. A considerable economic loss is being sustained directly and indirectly by the negroes here through their hysterical interest in the affairs of the House of Prayer, said Roddy, who spent two hours at one of the meetings conducted by the "Bishop."

The apparent percentage of home owners among the negroes here is high, and compares favorably with other community and surveying party has visited. it was reported. Particular interest is being given to the negroes' methods of operating their business establishments, and the findings of the survey will be used in an effort to influence the negro business men to put into practice the efficient and profitable policies of modern business. The negro business men are feeling severely the pinch which comes from the spread of the chain stores, according to Roddy. He forecast that ultimately the negro business men will form co-operative buying organizations in the hope of being able to compete successfully with the chain stores.

Surveys already have been made at the principal cities of Alabama George, Florida, and South Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., News
Wednesday, May 2, 1928

Praises Spirit of Co-operation Here Between the Races

Vice-President of Negro Business League Appears Before City Commissioners—Make Survey.

Praise for the fine spirit of co-operation between the white and negro races of Charlotte was expressed by Bert M. Roddy, vice-president at large of the National Negro Business League, in a brief speech before City Commissioners this morning.

Roddy with Gordon H. Simpson, director, and W. H. Bolton, representative of the survey department of the National Negro Business League, has been in Charlotte several days making a survey of business conditions among negroes.

He said that the committee found business conditions among negroes here on a par with other cities, and in some instances above the average of other cities of the South. He said he was particularly impressed with the interracial relations existing here, as members of his race had told him of the attitude toward them of the white citizenry.

C. O. Kuester, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, presented the negro visitors, who were accompanied by Robert Blake and Zack Alexander, local negroes.

Mayor Redd praised the men for their efforts to raise the standard among the negroes in business and urged the leaders to continue in this work. He said, "The negroes and whites are here to stay in the South. We have our work to do and the negroes have theirs, and I am sure that the right thinking element of the white population desires to continue the harmonious relations between the races. It is also up to us, the richer and more prosperous race, to help you."

Negro Presides Over Session of World Alliance

Among those who presided at the Alliance was Dr. C. H. Parrish, president of Simmons University, Louisville, Ky. He presided on Sunday afternoon. The first time a colored man has been so honored in the history of the Alliance, and it was with dignity and credit to the race, too.

At this meeting Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, with more than ten thousand members, delivered the address.

The famous Simmons University quartet was heartily and enthusiastically received. They made a good impression.

Union Reporter
7-14-28

Many of the colored ministers spoke in the city churches Sunday morning.

Clash of Civilizations

Rev. Frederick Chambers Spurr, of Birmingham, England, opening discussion on "Racialism," said: "We are witnessing today not so much the clash of races as the clash of civilizations. Colored peoples are not in revolt against whites for racial but for commercial reasons. The white dominance of the world began four centuries ago only. The white man went out for game and annexation and was inspired by no moral or spiritual motive."

There were 1,300 millions of colored people challenging 500 millions of whites, the speaker pointed out, but in his opinion the solution of the problem was not by subjugation, segregation, nor by mixing the blood in marriage. There was one infallible way, the Christian way, by proclamation of equality of all men before God and by the acceptance of responsibility, each man for his brother.

Raleigh, N. C.

All men could rise to the highest but those who were more advanced on the path of civilization should accept the responsibility for backward peoples. The whites need not be slave-drivers, but elder brothers.

"We must accept the Christian standard of human values and not the political standard. The alternative is a church united on its essential Christian message, apart from political and commercial ambitions, or a clash will end in disaster and red ruin," he continued.

Difficult Problems

An open forum on Friday on the subject of "Racialism" drew forth varied expressions in regard to the solution of the difficult problems arising out of race distinctions.

Introduced by Rev. Frederick Spurr of Birmingham, England, the speakers made a universal plea for a finer sense of brotherhood apart from prejudice and discrimination.

The first shot was fired by William Harrison, a lawyer of Chicago, who drew the attention of the audience to the many beautiful but distinctive trees lining the lake-front at Exhibition Park. Jehovah had made them all. Who would criticize an elm because it was not an oak? What good would it do if they did criticize? God had made the black men, the yellow men, the red men, and the white men. All were necessary.

From the Mexican republic Mr. Lacey stated that as long as sin existed in the world there would be not only racial differences, but inevitable class distinctions among people of the same race. "Until we get the conception of the value of a human soul we will not get the right solution," he said.

Others joining in the discussion were Antonio Mangara of New York, who stated that Italians were often discriminated against, even those born in the United States. A. H. King, of South Africa, discussed the problems existing there; Rev. Dr. Glue from Georgia, and Rev. Alfred C. Williams of Detroit, Michigan, who upheld the Golden Rule as the solution of all racial problems.

"No man can help me who looks down upon me. He can only help me if he loves me," he said.

In concluding the discussion Rev. Frederick Spurr urged the importance of spreading the Gospel propaganda and furthering political propaganda of a similar character. This could be done by giving the reins of government into the hands of Christian leaders.

HERALD

Durham NC

JUL 3 1928

A FINE EXAMPLE

We were shown a letter the other day which, as a token of good feelings between a white employer and a Negro employee, stands out boldly as a refutation of some of the things that have been said about the relations between people of the two races in the South. O. W. Belvin, of the Cheek-Belvin Brick company, received a letter from an employee which displays a spirit that is worth reporting. The letter says, in part:

"I am your oldest man, both in point of service and age. I began to work at your plant some time during the spring of 1904, and have labored through a period of a little more than 24 years.

"Whether I have given you faithful service or not is not for me to say. I leave that for others to judge. But the thing I can and do say: it has ever been my highest aim to give honest service.

"During that portion of my life spent in your service, if there has ever been the least friction between us, it has been beyond my power to comprehend.

"You have done for me valuable favors, for which I grasp this opportunity for showing my appreciation.

"I also inform you through this letter that owing to the lack of physical strength I am forced to tender my resignation from further service on the job and assume my place on the retired list."

The letter closes with a repetition of appreciation for favors and treatment given him by his employers. The man's name is Henry C. Harris.

Harris retires to his own little home, with the friendship of his employers and a clean conscience for having for about a quarter of a century rendered faithful service. He got pleasure out of rendering that service. He has been assured that if any time he needs assistance, his old employers stand ready to give it.

Thus this old Negro goes into the sunset of life with the good will of those he served so well, and with the knowledge that he has been faithful to his trust, no matter how humble that trust was. It must be a source of deep satisfaction and comfort to him.

The above case is a strong presentation of the situation in the South as it should be, and as it would be if only the proper regard for duty and obligation were maintained by all parties concerned.

"UNCLE BILL'S" MEMORIAL.

William Gorrell, for many years the faithful doorman of the Southern Manufacturers Club, of Charlotte, was picked up by the low swing of the sweet chariot, and writing of his departure, The Observer gave voice to the thought that if the Northern people could have been here to see the many tokens of respect on part of the white people of the community to the black man, of which Gorrell was a fine type, they would be inclined to revise their notions about the "race relations" in the South. The white folks gave old William one of "the biggest funerals" the colored people in this part of the South ever saw, and left his grave under a vast pyramid of flowers. But their reverance to the memory of this departed negro did not stop there. It happens that the Good Samaritan Hospital in Charlotte, itself a monument to the benevolence and devotion of a lamented woman of Charlotte—Mrs. Jane Wilkes—has been in need of an elevator, but one modern equipment it lacks. The colored people of the city have been endeavoring to secure money to provide the elevator and have raised quite a sum, but not enough, by far, to meet the requirement. Prof. H. L. McCrorey is president of the Johnston C. Smith University, an institution founded in Charlotte for education of the negro race, on land donated by a Charlotte white man—Col. William R. Myers—and originally known as Biddle Univeristy, and his wife has been an active leader in the campaign for elevator funds. She was aware of the devotion of the Southern Manufacturers Club to William, and she was moved to make practical suggestion to that organization to provide the lacking part of the required $3,500 to secure installation of the elevator "as a memorial to William Gorrell."

The appropriateness of the suggestion was at once recognized and the club made instant acceptance. The membership will make up the required sum and the elevator will be thus provided. The elevator will bear a tablet indicating that it was constructed "In Memory of William Gorrell, by the Members of the Southern Manufacturers Club." Word to this effect will be given out to the congregations of the various colored churches in the city today, and we may well imagine the rejoicing it will cause.

Race Relations - 1928

Improvement of

CHURCH WOMEN TO HOLD INTER-RACIAL PARLEY

Conference Called To Meet At Eagles Mere Park, Pa., September 18-19

New York, July 3—Because the developments of interracial work among church women have made such strides the past two years and because there are many problems which need further discussion by the white and colored women leaders, the Second General Interracial Conference of Church Women has been called by the Church Women's Committee on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, at Eagles Mere Park, Pa., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 18-19, 1928.

"This Conference," says Mrs. Richard W. Westbrook, chairman of the Women's Committee, "comes as the logical development of work done by church women, North and South, greatly stimulated as they have been by the spiritual forces generated at the first conference held at Eagles Mere in September, 1926

Since that meeting a permanent committee, representative of churches and affiliated organization, such as the Y. W. C. A., has been developed. Local conferences have been held; a number of local committees of white and colored church women have been set up and are actively dealing with the community problems involving the two races that confront them. There are so many things that are now to be discussed by women leaders, white and colored, from all sections of the country, that a second conference is very necessary. This Conference will provide as did the first one, a choice of opportunity for understanding through the fellowship of delegates."

A special committee has gathered suggestions from women all over the country and is shaping those suggestions into a program. Some topics to be discussed are: The present status of the Negro in the cultural life of America; his achievements, handicaps and cultural opportunities in America; how Sunday schools and other religious educational organizations can be used for developing friendly, racial attitudes; the problem of interracial relations in our mission schools; racial relations and religious education; mental and moral attitudes involved in interracial contacts.

A full review of experineces of church women during the past two years in dealing with problems that confront them in their local communities and methods they used in dealing with these problems will be considered by the conference.

Invitations have been sent out to more than four hundred national, state and district organizations of church women and a number of these organizations have selected their delegates who plan to attend. Among some of the outstanding leaders who are expected to attend and who will take part on the program are Mrs. John Ferguson, president, Council of Women for Home Missions; Mrs. C. P. McGowan, chairman, Interracial Committee of South Carolina; Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, secretary, Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Mrs. J. W. Downs, secretary, Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South; Miss Caroline B. Chapin of New Jersey; Miss Margaret P. Mead, Mrs. Cordelia A. Wynn and Mrs. Geo. E. Haynes of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., Mrs. W. A. Newell, superintendent of Social Service, M. E. Church, South.

IN INTERRACIAL WORK

ALICE DUNBAR NELSON

Interracial Peace Committee Starts Work

The American Interracial Peace Committee, which launched its nation-wide campaign at a monster mass-meeting at Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia in May, definitely began its work with the first of June. Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson has accepted the position of executive secretary, to direct the work from the office at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Nelson has given up her other interests in order to concentrate upon this important phase of Interracial work.

From her studies in juvenile delinquency and abnormal psychology, Mrs. Nelson became interested in the question of the disposition of the delinquent colored girls in Delaware, and was one of a group of women from the State Federation of Colored Women of Delaware who, in 1920, founded what is now one of the largest and most flourishing state institutions in Delaware—the Industrial School for Colored Girls.

Mrs. Nelson is well known in the field of journalism and literature. She has written the "Goodness of St. Rocque," a collection of short stories, "The Masterpieces of Nero Eloquence," and "The Negro in Louisiana." She is an honorary member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

The American Interracial Peace Committee membership is composed of foremost Negroes and whites. The chairman is Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of Cheyney Normal School, and the treasurer Wilbur K. Thomas, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania.

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Mrs. Nelson, who has given up her other interests in order to concentrate upon this important phase of interracial work, is well known as a social worker and teacher. She is a graduate of Straight College, New Orleans, and studied at Cornell University, Columbia University, the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, and the University of Pennsylvania, specializing in English educational measurements and psychology. Before her marriage to Paul Laurence Dunbar, she taught in the public school first in New Orleans, and then in Brooklyn. While teaching in the latter city, she became interested in social work, and helped to found the White Rose Mission, which is now the well known White Rose Home for Girls in Harlem.

For a number of years after the death of Mr. Dunbar, she was head of the department of English in Howard High School, Wilmington, Del., until her marriage with Robert J. Nelson, of Reading, Pa., now managing editor of the Washington Eagle. For seven years she directed the summer sessions of the State College for Colored Students at Dover, and taught two seasons in the summer session at Hampton Institute.

During the campaign which the women of the country waged for equal suffrage, Mrs. Nelson was one of the most ardent workers. In 1915 she was field organizer in the Middle Atlantic States, which were working for state constitutional amendments. During the World War she was one of the

MRS. ALICE DUNBAR-NELSON

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When the nineteenth amendment was passed, Mrs. Nelson reaped the fruits of her participation in the campaign for equal suffrage. She was the first colored woman to serve on the State Republican Committee of Delaware and directed the campaign of 1920 for the colored women of the state. In 1922 she was head of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders in the State, and led the revolt against the opponents in Congress of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. In 1924, she directed the Democratic campaign among the

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JUL 1 1928

Former Wilmington Negro Teacher Leads Inter-Racial Peace Work

Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, Once Head of English Department at Howard High School, Executive Secretary for American Committee, Which Started Nation-Wide Campaign in Philadelphia Last Month

The American Inter-Racial Peace Committee, which launched its nation-wide campaign at a monster mass-meeting at Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia last month, has definitely begun its work, which was started the first of June. Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, formerly of Wilmington, has accepted the position of executive secretary, to direct the work from the office at 20 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

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From her studies in juvenile delinquency and abnormal psychology, Mrs. Nelson became interested in the question of the disposition of the delinquent colored girls in Delaware, and was one of a group of women from the State Federation of Colored Women of Delaware, who in 1920 founded the Industrial School for Colored Girls, just outside of Wilmington. Mrs. Nelson had charge of the public school department from 1924 until the present time. She is resigning from this work to devote her time to the American Inter-Racial Peace Committee.

Mrs. Nelson is well known in the field of journalism and literature. She served her apprenticeship as special writer on the New York Sun and Chicago Record-Herald, and has had stories, verses and special articles in a number of the larger magazines. She was at one time associate editor of the A. M. E. Church Review and of the Wilmington Advocate, and is known now as a columnist on the Washington Eagle, the Pittsburgh Courier, and is one of the regular contributors to the Associated Negro Press. She has published for books, the "Goodness of St. Rocque", a collection of short stories, "The Masterpieces of Negro Eloquence", and "The Negro in Louisiana," the latter appearing serially in the Journal of Negro History. She is an honorary member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

The American Inter-Racial Peace Committee, whose membership comprises some of the foremost Negroes of the race, as well as whites, is hoping during the ensuing year to extend its work through local branches all over the country, and to bring into active membership all those whose high ideals embrace inter-racial good-will and international peace. The chairman is Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of Cheyney Normal School, and the treasurer Wilbur K. Thomas, the executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Directs Nation-Wide Peace Movement

MRS. ALICE DUNBAR-NELSON

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Race Relations - 1925. Pennsylvania.

Improvement of.

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Race Relation-1928

South Carolina.

Improvement of

LOOK FOR BETTER RACE RELATIONS IN S. CAROLINA

State Which Was One Dramatic Center Of Political Life Moves Ahead

By THOMAS J. DABNEY

Columbia, S. C., May 10.—South Carolina, in many respects, is one of the most interesting historical states of the Union. It is one of the two states with a colored population slightly larger than the white population. For about eight years during the reconstruction period the state was under the political domination of Negroes and white republicans from the North.

Reconstruction Years

During the early years of the reconstruction South Carolina Negroes gained places of great power and eminence in state and national politics. The state sent seven Negroes to Congress, one of whom was Lieutenant Governor. The Most gifted congressman that the state ever had was Hon. Robert B. Elliott. Not even John C. Calhoun attained his eminence as an orator and scholar. Elliott was easily the peer of the men in Congress in his day.

Besides Elliott the following Negroes represented the State in Congress during the reconstruction: Messrs Robert Smalls, A. J. Ransier, J. H. Rainey, R. H. Cain, George W. Murray, and Thomas E. Miller. Hon Thomas E. Miller is the only living member of this group, and is now residing in Philadelphia. Hon. A. J. Ransier, who served the state as congressman at Washington, was also Lieutenant-Governor under the Republican regime. All of these men were highly educated, some of them, as was the case with Hon. Robert B. Elliott, were graduates of English Universities.

Others Who Gained Honor

In state politics Negroes likewise gained places of honor and power. H. E. Hains, of Marion, served as Secretary of State; and F. L. Cardosa, educated at Edinburg University, served as State Treasursr. W. J. Andrews was a member of the State Legislature. In fact Negro Republicans had a majority in the state legislature for about eight years. In addition Hon. J. J. Wright was Justice of the State Supreme Court, while other Negroes served the State in one capacity or another.

These men, as Dr. Du Bois has pointed out, gave the South its public school system, the beginnings of social legislation, and democracy. They made some mistakes, no doubt; but they did work, which on the whole compares favorably with that of any group of politicians in the nation.

It seems a curious irony of fate that the state which gave the nation the greatest number of Negro politicians had also some of the leading rebels and the most pronounced exponents of secession. Perhaps the most capable advocate of states rights that the South had was John C. Calhoun of South Carolina; and a close second was A. H. Stevens, who served as Vice President of the Confederacy. One of the greatest generals in the Civil War was Wade Hampton, who, by the tissue ballot fraud, intimidation, in cooperation with the Democratic state machine succeeded in ousting Negroes from politicl power and capturing state control from the republicans.

Dramatic Center of Political Life

Columbia was the dramtic center of political life in those days. Readers will recall the fact that South Carolina was the first state to withdraw from the Union; and the ordinance of secession was drawn up and passed in the First Baptist Church of Columbia, founded in 1807 and erected in 1859. As was the rule in those days Negroes belonged to this church, and used to worship in the gallery. It was my pleasure to go thru the church and learn something relative to its history.

It is claimed that a Negro janitor saved the church from burning in 1865 by misdirecting General Sherman, who entered Columbia on February 17, 1865 on his famous march thru Georgia to the sea. Instead of burning the First Baptist Church, as was his intent, General Sherman burnt down a Methodist Church two blocks away. While at the church parish I was told Benedict College students sang on several occasions for the Sunday School of the church and President Antisdel of Benedict told me that Benedict students were booked to sing there again shortly.

Today, thanks to the liberal leaders of the state, some of the sons and daughters of the rebels are actively engaged in the work of interracial cooperation and harmony. Governor Richards, I am told, is a member of the State Interracial Committee. Prof. Josiah Morse of the state university and others are members of the Interracial Commission. To these liberal persons and younger generation in the schools and colleges we may look for a better day for race relations not only in South Carolina, but thruout the South.

WHITES AND BLACKS

A colored woman lie in a hospital too weak to stand an operation, though in need of it to possible for the patient to stand an operation, the physicians said it would be necessary to have a transfusion of blood. The daily papers of the city broadcasted an appeal for volunteers who would furnish the blood for the patient. Sixteen people responded to the call, about half of whom were white people. It was not until the 16th was tested that the proper type of blood was found, this happening to be a colored woman. The transfusion was made with good results. The significant fact, however, is that here was a colored woman in need of the blood of someone for the saving of her life and white people responded with as much willingness as the people of her own race.

And yet it can hardly be said to be a surprise to the colored people who know and live among southern white people. For whatever may be said about the manner in which they are treated in some other relations, they know that there are not a more kindly and sympathetic people anywhere when sickness and affliction fall upon them. They do not pass on the other side of the road and let one lie. In this particular case, white physicians made known the need, white newspapers broadcasted the need and white people, along with the colored, offered to supply the need. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Race Relations - 1928

Tennessee.

Improvement of

SURVEY OF NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT MADE

COMMISSION REVIEWS SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR

Oakdale, Tennessee,—(Special to the Nashville Globe)—Since the inception of tthe Interracial plan of cooperation about ten years ago, obstacles which appeared to presage failure are disappearing through cooperative effort of the two races. Slowly but surely idealism is being transformed into concrete results.

Globe

Nashville Tenn. 1-23-28

Movements like this flourish and expand when they are undertaken sincerely. The task is not so easy as it sounds, as all persons engaged in interracial work will understand, but the community trend is in the right direction. It is a new community habit of evaluation and not in setting up of new machinery of organization. The interracial idea is simple in its function, and is easily adapted to the the requirements of community life. It is expressing its largest service in losing its own identity in preparing and pointing the way to racial justice goodwill, and understanding through existing public and private agencies. It is taking the constituted authorities into its confidence, and frankly placing before them its findings as revealed in conferences between the two races.

It has often been the privilege of committees on interracial cooperation to determine the right or the wrong of an issue in a strictly neutral attitude, and having discovered the side that has the righteous cause, to proceed to prove conditions. Its chief effort is to build up public opinion in making it possible for public officials and others to pursue policies of justice and cooperation between the races.

Sentiment is greater than law. Government will not cure every evil in race relations. Inspiration and cooperation voluntarily given will do more than law in working out amicable relations between the races. The South at this time is under-going a rapid and wide-spread development along economic, industrial, and social lines, and it is important that both races residing here shall justly and fairly share in this progress. Through the efforts of interracial committees higher standards and finer ideals are being achieved, and keener interest stimulated between the races in cooperative results. The following is a report of race relations in the State:

TENNESSEE

Progress is noted in many directions in the Volunteer State. It is observed in rural work, parks and playgrounds, law and order, institutions and education. They are considered in the order named.

Rural Work

Rest rooms for colored have been provided at convenient places in the larger cities and in county seat towns for those who come in from the rural districts. Others will be built in the near future. Banks are cooperating to aid colored farmers boys in improving the soil and the growing of crops through colored home demonstration and agricultural agents. In "Better Homes Week," in Madison County, one of the four model homes exhibited was for colored people. The registration of colored births has been and instruction is given in midwifery by a colored doctor employed by the State Health Department. The Madison County Court House was used for an exhibit of industrial work done in the colored rural schools.

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Agricultural and farm mechanics are being taught in a number of places. Community fairs are looked upon as educational, and large number are now held in colored schoolhouses with exhibits of handicraft, manual training, domestic science, and laundry work. Tennessee appropriates $5,000 per year for colored fairs which is disbursed through the State Department of Agriculture. The extension service of the University of Tennessee promotes colored women's camps one of which was held last year in Hamblen County.

There are five women and five men of the colored race who work among their people throughout the State in the division of extension. White agents do considerable educational work with colored people in counties where located. Inasmuch as many of these are tenants of white landowners the work has an important bearing on the relationship between white people and colored people. Progress is being made in getting white landowners to realize that improving the colored tenant is to make them more happy and content, and countributes to the prosperity of the white landowners. An increasing number of colored tenants are becoming farm owners which indicates a distinct asset to the agriculture of the State as a whole.

Recreation

The need of more and better parks and playgrounds for colored have been emphasized in interracial committee meetings in the larger cities for a number of years. "The Child's Recreation" was a topic in the last annual meeting of the Race Relation Section of the Tennessee State Conference of Social Work which was held in Chattanooga. Some additions and improvements have been noted in three or four cities, a few colored supervisors have been added, and indications point to more adequate provision of parks and playgrounds and supervisors in the near future.

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Greater vigilance is now being given to fair treatment of the colored man in court, and the protection of law while a prisoner. Interracial leadership has been constantly at work building up sentiment along this line, and has been in close contact with the Governor and others in the prevention of mob violence and lynching. More and more precaution is being taken of prisoners charged with serious crimes. The building of highways has facilitated the transfer of prisoners from remote places to places of safety in larger centers. Highways are playing an important part in the efficient administration of the law in cases of threatened mob violence and lynching.

Institutions

Steady progress is being made through the State Department of Institutions. Institutional work will be given close attention and supervision in the years to follow.

The State Training and Agricul tural School for Boys is now spending $185.00 as against $180 per capita in 1918. The Central, Eastern, and Western hospitals are now spending $208 each per capita, against $180 in 1918. The School for the Blind is spending $350 per capita as compared to $220 in 1918. The School for the Deaf is on the same scale.

The cost of caring for white and colored wards in these institutions is reported to be the same. In the case of the School for the Blind the cost for colored is less than for whites. The reason offered is the lower wage scale under which colored teachers now work. The facilities are the same in the two departments. Special effort is made each year to attract colored blind children who should receive this service. Two years ago a high school department was opened for the colored. There are so few pupils that some classes have only two pupils.

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There are only four private institutions for colored in the State, one of which is equipped with good case work in Tennessee case work is being practised in behalf of dependent colored children in greater proportion than among whites. Since it is known that case work service better eet the need of dependent children this may be to the advantage of the colored child.

The State Welfare Division reports: "There is a marked change in the attitude of people concerning Negro welfare work during the past ten years Occasionally a colored leader is invited to address a white meeting, and in the whole field of public welfare there are encouraging indications of disapppearing prejudice and indifference. The State Welfare Division attributes these changes of attitude very largely to the work of the State Interracial Committee of Tennessee. Its well planned program has encouraged relations which should be followed up by social welfare agencies and utilized for further advance with the colored race."

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Tennessee's outstanding work in better race relations is perhaps along educational lines. We give a few figures by way of comparison to show the progress that is being made.

The pupil capacity of the Rosenwald schools in the 14 Southern States is sufficient to take care of 33.9 per cent of all rural colored children. Tennessee leads with 50.6 per cent of all rural colored children enrolled in 1927. Louisiana second with 50 per cent, North Carolina third with 48 per cent. Georgia is at the bottom on this score with 14. 3 per cent. Florida is next above with 22. 4 per cent.

There were 32,797 rral colored teachers in these 14 states for the year ending June, 1927, one teacher for every 45 pupils enrolled, compared with 46 the previous year. The average for Tennessee is 43 pupils per teachers. The capacity of the Rosenwald Schools is 34.6 per cent of all rural colored teachers employed. Louisiana leading with 53.5 per cent, Tennessee coming second with 48.9 per cent, North Carolina third with 46.3 per cent, and Georgia lowest with 15.5 per cent. Florida is second from the bottom with 19.7 per cent.

A hopeful sign of improvement in the rural schools is the gradual increase in the school term in the 14th Southern States. Begining in 1915 with an average of not more than 4.5 months, the average is now 6. 5 months The average term increased one-half month for 1926-1927 in the fourteen states, Tennessee leading with 8.2 per cent increase.

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The 1928 recommendations of the State Interracial Committee of Tennessee, include the following: "More adequate library facilities in most communities, more parks and playgrounds in the cities, study of race relations in high schools, bus accommodations for colored, better provision for the training of colored nurses and doctors, and cooperation, with white ministers in promoting good will between the races.

The next annual meeting will be held in Nashville, January, 1929.

James D. Burton, Interstate Secretary, Oakdale, Tenn.

Race Relations - 1928 Tennessee.

Inter-Racial Secretary Reports Progress for 1928 At Annual Meeting

By James D. Burton, Secretary, Commission on Inter-Racial Co-Operation, Oakdale, Tenn.

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Race Relation 1928

Improvement of

MEMPHIS HAS BEST INTER-RACIAL GROUP

Committee Maintains Paid Secretary, And Attacks Delicate Problems

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

Memphis, Tenn.—Nothing on my southern trip has given me more encouragement than the discovery of the Inter-Racial League in Memphis. The Memphis group is the best organized body for interracial good will and peace that I have found in any southern city. It is the only group, so far as I know, that maintains an office with a paid, full time worker. I believe also that the Inter-racial League of Memphis has the best departmental program of any city interracial committee in the South.

One of the significant things about the support of the League is the fact that the Community Chest makes a donation to the work anually. The rest of the support comes from Negroes and whites through organizations and individuals who are interested in such work.

The League's program for this year includes a campaign against crime. The leaders of the League believe that most of our inter-racial trouble springs from unwholesome contacts between the worst elements of the two races. It is the purpose of the League to decrease this sort of contact while increasing contact between the better element of the two races. The most important committee of the League so far as work in preventing race friction is concerned is the Labor Committee. Through this committee the League is doing splendid work towards bettering the relations between the masses of the two races.

Memphis, Tenn.—The leading Negroes of Memphis are about to reverse the traditional policy of the race with respect to Negro crime. This is evidenced by the reaction of some of the leading Negroes of this city toward the case of President A. F. Ward, Assistant-Cashier, LeRoy Williams, and Teller, E. J. Rapsberry of the defunct Fraternal and Solvent Savings Bank. It appears that certain Negroes are making an attempt to rescue these officials from the clutches of the law.

The sufferings which the bank's failure brought to Memphis Negroes is so great, however, that there seems to be little sympathy among the masses for the officials; and the Negroes generally feel that the law should take its course. It is reported also that a number of Memphis' leading Negroes will have nothing to do with the attempt to save the officials from the law.

On May 22nd the Criminal Court sentenced the three officials with 5 and 10 years imprisonment each, after finding them guilty of fraudient breach of trust in the discharge of their duties as banking officials. This sentence stands with only the possibility of the men being paroled after serving a part of their time, unless a higher court reverses the decision of the criminal court.

RACE RELATIONS— SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

The seventh annual observance of Race Relations Sunday comes February 10, 1929. Through the active co-operation of thousands of local churches their auxiliaries, of Home Mission Boards, Y. M. C. A.'s, and Y. W. C. A.'s this day has been increasingly observed.

Problems of relations between white and Negro people grow more pressing upon the churches year by year. A recent report on American Indians disclosed conditions which should arouse Christians. Mexicans are increasing in numbers in the West and the Southwest. Other racial groups in America present problems for mutual attention.

On Race Relations Sunday each year ministers have exchanged pulpits. In Chicago last February more than forty exchanges took place. Speakers, choirs and visiting delegations have passed between churches and other organizations. Other things have been done by local interracial groups to increase friendly interracial contacts. Thousands of educational leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed Interracial study groups have sought better understanding. Groups of white and Negro church women have met in committee and other meetings to deal with common problems. Our Call to Penitence and Prayer about lynching was widely observed through the churches last February. During the first four months of this year there was no victim of a mob in America, the first time for so long a period in the history of the evil. In the following six weeks five persons were killed by mobs, one white woman and four Negro men, one of these burned in the presence of women and children. Can Christians be silent?

In order that you may plan for the day, we are sending this early announcement. Our Church Women's Committee on Race Relations urges women's and young people's organizations to arrange for discussions of race problems the weeks pjreceding Racial Relations Sunday. Programs should include participation by the children.

A bulletin of information and suggestions will be ready in the fall. We desire very much any suggestions out of your experience that might be included in it.

Please bring this matter before your church and any other interested group that plans may be begun early.

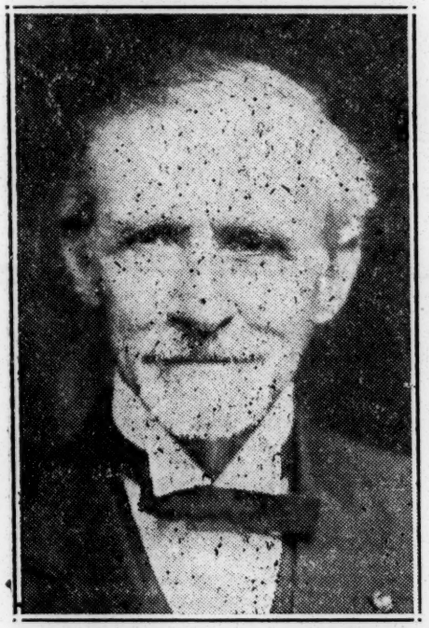
Please write soon if you have any suggestions.

Tennessee

HE BUILDED WELL.

The greatly beloved Captain William Rule, rightly termed Knoxville's Grand Old Man, has passed away. His death occurred at a local hospital last Thursday morning following an operation for appendicitis, and as the sad news spread over the city men and women of all walks of life expressed sorrow at the passing of so noble a character and such a great benefactor.

Captain Rule was 89 years of age at the time of his death. He was the oldest living editor in the United States and possibly in the world. For more than 43 years he moulded sentiment for good through his editorial writings on the local morning newspaper.



Even before the days of slavery, Knoxville and East Tennessee were noted far and wide as sections where a most harmonious relationship existed between the white and colored races. Prior to the freeing of the slaves in this section, there was the most friendly feeling between master and slaves and since the emancipation proclamation, the attitude of the white citizens toward the colored brother has been one of helpfulness. Such racial clashes as have characterized other sections of the south have not existed in these parts, and not a single lynching has been staged here to mar the fine, friendly race feeling. Such is attributable almost wholly to the sentiment favoring fairness and tolerance as created through the editorial writings of Captain Rule. When the lynching of a Negro was staged in another section of the country, the Journal's editorial column was the first of the daily papers to deplore and denounce such a state of affairs. He offered encouragement to the members of a struggling race by praising their worthy efforts, and admonished the members of his own race to offer help and exhibit tolerance at all times. Captain Rule was a humanitarian of the highest type and his kindly, helpful spirit caused him to be loved and respected by the people of all races. His editorials were reproduced by Negro publications in every section of the country, and the editors commented on the remarkably fair and impartial attitude which he employed in dealing with the race question.

Upon the passing of Captain Rule, alarm has been expressed by those who are fearful that with the death of such friends the interest in the racial group will go lagging. Not so, however, for the greatly beloved editor builded well. The sentiment which he moulded was over a period of many years and we contend that it has become so thoroughly instilled in the minds and hearts of East Tennessee's citizenship that for years and years to come our section will be as peace loving, orderly and progressive as was made through the building of Captain Rule.

But for the helpful attitude exhibited by Captain Rule toward this writer, coupled with his words of encouragement, it is very doubtful that we could have rendered the desired service in our particular field. At no time that we had occasion to meet him did he fail to stop long enough to offer a hearty hand-shake and refer to our feeble efforts in a manner that proved thoroughly encouraging.

Hundreds of people wended their way into the West Clinch Street home of Captain Rule upon the occasion of his death. They came from all walks of life and represented all races.

The passing of so noble and good a man is greatly deplored and we again extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Ten Tennessee Years In Race Cooperation

By JAMES D. BURTON
Secretary Interracial Commission of Tennessee, Oakdale, Tenn.

Relations between the white and colored races ten years ago were far from satisfactory. Following the Armistice and the return of the soldiers, suspicion, prejudice and misunderstanding prevailed. Ominous possibilities of the situation loomed large on the horizon. A group of forward-looking citizens sent out a call. More than three hundred Tennesseans responded. They assembled in the State Capitol in Nashville, and gave out a pronouncement, reading in part as follows:

"That lynching is unjustifiable under any and all circumstances, and that, whatever may be the provocation, lynching is the surrender of all that is dear to civilization, and that every act of mob violence is not so much the punishment of the criminal as it is the lynching of the law. That beyond anything the forces of the law may do, there is the constant need of developing the right public sentiment."

In scores of communities across the State interracial committees were set up as quickly as possible as agencies of understanding and good will. They successfully withstood and outlived reactionary forces, and restored confidence and stabilized public opinion. The movement grew in favor with the two races.

From emergency committees they soon settled down to permanent peace-time programs. A new community habit in dealing with race relations was now established. City and county committees handled local situations, and matters of State-wide importance came within the province of the state committee on co-operation.

In the beginning, meetings were characterized by complaints and criticisms. These elements soon vanished, and committees became earnest, objective, working groups, dealing intelligently with specific situations.

* * *

Out of this effort have come numbers of instances of protection of prisoners threatened by mobs, cooperation in the erection of scores of school buildings, conducting of crime prevention campaigns, health campaigns, securing of legal justice, improvement of rural life, enlistment of church and educational groups, and the eradication of many causes of irritation and friction. The intangible results in the improvement of racial attitudes far outweigh the definite achievements of the interracial committees. It is now generally accepted that the normal approach to questions of racial adjustment is through the interracial method. We now find many church, welfare and civic groups pursuing this method.

Negro agencies are included in many of the community chests of the State. Many of the welfare agencies have broadened their programs so as to include service to the colored race. It is now generally accepted that no community program is complete that does not include the entire population, white and colored.

The building of highways has contributed to reduction of mob violence. Better highways have enabled wide-awake sheriffs and others to transport prisoners charged with serious crimes from remote places and unsafe jails to larger centers and stronger jails. Interracial committees have been vigilant to stress the importance of officers taking all the necessary precautions to safeguard prisoners from mob violence.

* * *

In ten years the school term, in Tennessee, has nearly doubled. There is now approximately eight months terms to the year, varying slightly in some counties. This State leads the South in the cost of Rosenwald schoolhouses, and in the pupil capacity of the buildings. It leads in the per cent of salary paid by public tax funds to Jeanes teachers, and in the amount of public tax funds to the Slater Fund and General Education Board in the county training schools. One of the projects carried in the interracial program has been better educational facilities for colored people.

Interracial committees, which are entirely autonomous, find themselves working along the following lines: Education, health, housing, street improvement, court justice, crime prevention, constructive publicity, recreation, church cooperation and rural development.

As a future program, it will be the effort of the Tennessee Interracial Commission to conserve the best elements in its ten years experience, finding new and better methods of approach to old situations. It will continue to make an impression upon public opinion through the press. It will follow up its contacts with the churches and civic organizations, and continue to crusade against lynching. It will make an effort to reach more and more of the rural districts, and to make closer contacts with the mass mind in matters of race relations.

* * *

The task is not so easy as it sounds, but public sentiment has improved during the past ten years. Suspicion and distrust are giving way to understanding and confidence. The better elements of the two races have learned to work together, and are now definitely organized for better understanding and in the promotion of justice through cooperation.

Race Relations-1928

Improvement of

Texas.

Solomon Schley Banquets Colored Citizens Tues. Night

By Lee R. Adams (Col.)

"Mr. Solomon Schley, of Colorado, Texas, at his own expense, gave to twenty or more colored citizens of Gatesville a banquet. The invitation read: 'Come, I beg, to my party, there you will find a welcome hearty, at my own expense, don't spend a dime—just eating, drinking, and having a jolly time.' Mr. Schley, former citizen of Gatesville, took responsibilities on himself and had a fine repast prepared for all the old colored citizens of the town. We express our thanks to Mr. Schley for his benevolence. Words in our vocabulary are inadequate to express our true appreciation for this joyous affair. Mr. Schley, who is in our estimation in the superlative, spared no pains in making it a most enjoyable affair: his heart seemed to launch out for even those who have been superannuated. We, the colored citizens, have certainly been exhilarated over such a feast given us. We pray God's speed for such a young man as Mr. Schley, who, like his good father, W. A. Schley, was ever ready to assist and lend a helping hand to the colored people of Gatesville. Mr. W. A. Schley, gone but not forgotten, and Mr. Solomon Schley, whose philontropy is shown to all men, means to us what water does to the thirsty earth. The names of Messrs. W. A. Schley and Solomon Schley shall never be eliminated among us colored people—and men like these, we stand ready to advocate them at any time.

"At this instance Mr. Schley requested a few old time songs, such as 'Sweet as the Bugle Song that Mother Used to Sing,' 'All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name,' 'On Jordon's Stormy Banks I Stand,' 'Lord I Would Come to Thee,' and the blessed song which applies to all men. 'A few years sall roll, a few more seasons come, when all shall sleep within the Tomb.'

"God having been so Wise and Omnipotent, being Omnipresence and Omniscience saw fit to send such a man as Solomon Schley ti earth. Philosophically speaking Mr. Schley appeared very calm and rational.

"Pardon me for being personal, but I want to come back to Mr. W. A. Schley, father of young Solomon Schley. I. S. B. Adams, can explicitly say, in recalling days of yore, there was a man who at all times stood ready to lend a helping hand to all colored people of Coryell County. Numerically speaking, we can refer to others as H. Sasse, J. R. Saunders, J. W. Hammack, F. D. Bone, Johnnie Grant, and others not mentioned.

"Mr. Schley said in conclusion to Lee Adams, since he was the youngest one there, 'On the 19th day of June go to the ranch and tell Mr. Jim Saylors to give to my colored friends of Gatesville one of the best yearlings for that day. We truly appreciate such men and we feel that we have not given them enough praise.

Respectfully,

From the old colored citizens of Gatesville."

THREE INCIDENTS INDICATE GOOD WILL IN TEX. TOWN

JACKSONVILLE, TEX., Sept. 12—Three interesting illustrations of interracial good will and cooperation have recently occurred in this city, the story of which is passed on by way of suggestion and encouragement to other communities. The first was the unveiling of a monument to the soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American and world wars the monument carrying the names of both the white and colored soldiers. At the unveiling the colored gold-star mothers were given the same recognition as those of the white group.

The second illustration occurred when the city set out a few months ago to extend its system of sewers. The The mayor, a member of the interracial group, told the city council that the service must be extended to the colored section, even though some of the white sections had to wait. In accordance with this suggestion two lines fo sewers were laid into the colored area, and in the meantime certain needed extensions into the white area are still on the waiting list.

The third instance was a small matter, but not insignificant. The Caucasian high school students recently devoted an edition of their paper to the public eschools of the city. In this edition the colored schools were given the same consideration and space as the white schools.

Race Relations 1928

Virginia.

Improvement oc.

Adjustment of Race Relations Must Come Through the Contribution of Both Groups-Editor Gordon

The Whites Must See That Larger Opportunities Are Given The Negro, And The Race Must Strive For Solid Achievements.

A harmonious adjustment of race relations in this country must come through the contributions of both white people and the Negro, declared Douglas Gordon, editor of the Ledger-Dispatch, speaking at the Attucks Theatre Sunday afternoon under auspices of the Men's Club of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

The white people's contribution, Mr. Gordon emphasized, must be to see to it that the Negro has opportunities, economic, educational and recreational, with all the corollary and consequent advantages of better living, self-respecting endeavor, better housing, better thinking, better working conditions, sounder minds in sounder bodies as a result of schooling and sanitation." "My people must see to it that these opportunities are opened to the Negro," Mr. Gordon declared, "and my people will see to it, soon or late—and, again I verily believe, they will see to it sooner rather than later."

Continuing, he said: "As a new spirit of industrialism and commercialism is stirring the South, so a new feeling of responsibility for the help and encouragement and uplift of a whole race is discernible not only in the South, but throughout the country. And that feeling, to speak with something like a paradox, is a matter as well of the mind as of the heart and soul. The thought of my people, the intellectual process of my people, is leading them to a high place where they shall stand and say, 'These things are wrong,' not because our hearts feel that they are wrong, but because our minds, our brains, perceive that they are wrong." And, as I have tried to indicate, then the solution will be near at hand, because already here in the South exists that sentiment, that current of kindly emotion on which and out of which I look for so much helpfulness to come.

Lift Up Your Hearts"

"So as I stand here, representing as a man of my age must represent, what has been and what is and what, under God, will be, I venture to say to you, adopting in all reverence the words of the Common Prayer of my church—and yours—'Lift Up Your Hearts.'

"Your reply as set out and prescribed in the ritual of our service is: 'We Lift Them Up Unto the Lord.' Yes. Do that, of course. I dread and shun the mere semblance of priggishness or preaching or of a holier-than thou attitude. But, layman that I am, I know that you and I and all of us must lift them up unto the Lord.

"Putting that and its implications and connotations to one side, I know, however, that there's profound truth in nearly all of what some of the intelligentsia, the self-anointed high-brows, sneer at as 'copy book maxims.' And one of the most profoundly true of them is: 'The Lord helps those who help themselves.' I cannot bring myself to believe that the Lord looks with grace upon a man who depends on a higher power to do all things for him, and makes no effort to do any of them for himself.

Make Your Contribution

"It is for you, then, my friends, to make your contribution, your own heavy contribution, to the common effort to solve the nation's complex problem. Discussing it only—'talkin' 'bout it,' as most of us say in our unguarded moments—will accomplish nothing. Again the Scripture comes into my mind, as it must come into the mind of any man, religious or not, who seeks apt references in beautiful stately English. The Scripture says: 'Be ye doers of the Word, and not hearers only.' That, incidentally, is the motto of the old church in Richmond in which I was 'bawn and raised.'

"You are to do, and not merely to talk. Do what? you well may ask. Here at two suggestions, if not answers. One, which appeared on the editorial page of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, is a reprint from the Knoxville Journal. It reads, in part: "It seems that the American Negro, tiring at last of the chicanery and mountebankery to which the race has been victim on these shores, has finally discovered the only method of complete freedom. The American Negro, in brief, has decided to help himself. No longer will the race be the prey of every crook too ignorant to swindle his own people. We hear that the Negro would go to the polls more, would take active part in the machinery of American social, political and commercial life. These things are coming.' And that reprint is, in turn, my friends, a reprint from the Macon Telegraph, a newspaper more than a hundred years old and published in—Georgia!

Do Things Well

"Come closer home. Among the numerous striking things said by Dr. Dett on the occasion of the presentation to him of the Harmon Foundation's award was this: 'I have learned, and would have you learn, that before a man can be a good Negro musician, he must be a good musician.'

"Take that to heart. It is easy to be content with being able to do this or that well—for a Negro. It is restful to a lazy soul to say to itself, 'I've done pretty well—for a Negro.' To do anything well, for a Negro, is to do nothing well as measured by high standards of accomplishment. 'Before a man can be a good Negro musician,' said Dr. Dett. 'he must be a good musician.' Counsel yourself, if you like, in Emerson's adjuration: 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' Or, if you like, say to yourself with Browning: 'Man's reach must exceed his grasp, else what's a heaven for?' Or obey the injunction that whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it with all your might.

Whatever you say, however you translate your thoughts itno words, whether quoted or your own, be not satisfied, be not content, to do things well—for a Negro. Do them well—for anybody.

Base Demands On Self-Effort

"When you demand or ask or plead for better conditions, better homes, be sure you have a right based on your own effort. This is no occasion for political talk, and there is no time in which to discuss gomernmental changes and improvements which, unless the thought of strong men in Virginia is all astray, will result in the rapid industrial development of this old state, which for so many years was—Virginia, the Self-Satisfied. Suffice it to say, without ornamentation and without elaboration, there's a better time coming. It is coming, in opportunity, for you and for me, for your people and for my people—for us.

"What will you do with it? Will you be content to say, 'I'm doing pretty well—for a Negro?' Or will you do your level best, even your aching best, as a man? Will you be satisfied with something to eat and something to wear? Or will you reach for your own betterment? Will you stretch out your hand and, finding what you seek beyond your grasp, let your hand fall idly and lazily again? Or will you reach and reach and reach again until you have made for yourself, have grasped for yourself, the heaven that lies in the knowledge of work well done—not well done for a Negro, but well done?

"Circumstance has had you in its fell clutch, I know. Chance has bludgeoned you. Your head has been both bow'd and bloody. The scroll has been charged with punishments for you. But you are the masters of your fate; you are the captains of your souls. As for your hearts: We are learning, my people are; your people are learning and are teaching and are doing. Again with all reverence, I say, my friends: 'Lift up your hearts!' "

Heard By Large Crowd

A capacity audience heard Mr. Gordon's address, at the conclusion of which he was extended prolonged applause. He was presented by P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, and among those on the platform was the Rev. H. D. Peacock, rector of Christ P. E. Church, Rev. B. W. Harris, rector of Grace Church, presided and made brief introductory remarks. Inspiring music was furnished by Grace choir.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gordon's address, Dr. F. A. Sealy, vice president of the Men's Club, acting for President Tate, called for a standing vote of thanks which was extended the speaker by the large audience.

Many out-of-town visitors heard Mr. Gordon, including Messrs. W. H. Crocker, Robert Williams and Dr. J. W. Pierce of Suffolk

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

JAN 2 1928

NEGROES HONOR WHITE FRIENDS

Memorial Services to Richmond's Dead Held at Baptist Church.

Negro citizens of Richmond gathered in large numbers yesterday afternoon in Fifth-Street Baptist church for a memorial service to late members of the white race who have worked for their advancement.

The services of Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, Joseph Bryan, Dr. George W. McDaniel, Moses I. Binswanger, Joseph Bliley and Judge George L. Christian on behalf of the Negro race were recalled in grateful memory.

Addresse were made by Rev. A. D. Morris, pastor of the church, who presided; Dr. W. T. Johnson, pastor of First African Baptist church; Attorney James T. Carter, Rev. Junius Taylor, James M. Frayser and others.

"The many ugly, regrettable wrongs—deplored by the better elements of both races—are flashed around the world and become the front-page reading of civilization and pass as the normal condition between the races," said Rev. Morris. "The traditional attitude of the South toward the Negro has been one of sympathy, kindness and help."

Many white citizens attended the memorial service.

Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Reporter

JAN 22 1928

Birmingham Ala

RACE RELATIONS WILL BE STUDIED

Annual Meeting Of State Committee To Be Held In City Tuesday

The annual meeting of the interracial committee of Alabama will be held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium here Tuesday, according to James D. Burton, interstate secretary for Alabama and Tennessee.

Reports of relations between the white and negro races throughout the state will be made, problems of racial relations will be considered and recommendations made for statewide action.

The programs of the interracial committee comprise health, housing, child welfare, recreation, rural development, education, courts, home, church, law and order and helpful publicity.

"The purpose of the movement, which is Southwide, is to promote understanding and good will between the white and negro races through contact, confidence and cooperation of the interracial committees," Mr. Burton said.

"The committees are entirely autonomous and work patiently and sanely along practical lines for improvement in race relations and the upbuilding of community life."

Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church of Mobile, is state chairman of the committee. Other offfcers are Dr. James E. Dillard, pastor Southside Baptist Church of Birmingham, vice chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile, recording secretary, and James D. Burton, Oakdale, Tenn., interstate secretary.

INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE A BIG SUCCESS

The inter-racial committee closed the most interesting meeting of its history at the Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday, January 24. It is considered the most instructive of its kind ever held in the city of Birmingham. Fair and conservative discussion was had on vital race matters. Dr. Ogden, of Mobile, presided, and all old officers were re-elected. Dr. W. W. Alexander, as usual, interested the conference by driving close to the points at issue in a strong effort to do educational work in the schools, farms and the churches and wherever teachers and leaders are to speak, teach or counsel. This conference was composed of leading white and Negro citizens of Alabama, representing nearly every section of the state.

The common saying, "The Negro is all right in his place," was branded as the limit in bigotry, as the limit is a white man feeling himself a god by Dr. R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, prominent in inter-racial work in the South. He condemned the white man for putting a limit on the Negro's advancement by limiting his education, and he declared that the hope of the successful solution of the race problehm here lay with the preachers and teachers.

"Teachers must put over the idea to their children that more important than learning reading, writing and arithmetic, is learning how to get along in the world happily and harmoniously. I learned in school that the Chinese were an inferior race. Geography deals with the differences in races; history with the differences in nations. Thus early in the life of the oncoming generation we sow the seeds of race prejudice and war."

Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Connecticut

COURANT
HARTFORD, CONN.

Churches To Furnish In Negro P

Cooperate in Ra tion Sunday Sponsored by Y

Repesentatives from a churches in Hartford will sin chorus which is to accompany th ing of scenes from "The Open a pageant telling Negro history, a p. m., Sunday, in the Central Ba Church. The occasion, "Race Rela Sunday," is being observed at this co munity service under the direction the Young Women's Christian Association aided by other interested organizations.

Mrs. Augustus Lawson, Miss Elizabeth Roos and Theodore Lane will sing the leading parts in the old spirituals which interpret much of the pageant's action. The chorus is being directed by Warner Lawson.

In the pageant, Mrs. Lillian Tillman will take the part of Education, personified as the force which frees the Negro from a past of ignorance, suffering and oppression.

The one speaking part will be taken by Earl Smith. A group of 40 children of kindergarten age will appear in the pageant ,and the recessional 100 Negro girls and boys from the upper grades and high schools will march and sing the "national Negro hymn," which was composed by James Wedon Johnson of Atlanta University. The collection taken at the service will be devoted to the needs of Atlanta University, where the pageant originated.

Rev. Dr. William Douglas MacKenzie will conduct the service, and the ushers will be from Girl Reserves.

Race Relations - 1928

Georgia.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

INTER-RACIAL PARLEY IS WELL ATTENDED

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
Tuesday, May 1, 1928

Several Enjoyable Features Marks Conference.

The inter-racial conference held at Mt. Zion Church last evening was well attended and a number of very fine talks were made by leaders of both races.

A most enjoyable feature of the meeting was the singing of negro spirituals.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution was presented by Hon. Walter A. Seaman and unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the white and colored citizens of Waycross, in joint meeting, April 30, 1928:

1. That we have listened with interest and appreciation to the talks made by citizens of both races, and congratulate our community on the feeling of harmony and good will which has brought about this meeting.

2. That we shall continue our co-operation in an effort to develop and maintain such conditions among our people of both races as will make Waycross a healthy, contented and law-abiding community.

3. That we recommend the creation of a permanent inter-racial committee in Waycross, for the purpose of considering such questions as may from time to time arise in which our people of both races are interested, the white members of the committee be selected by the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club and Lions Club, and the colored members to be selected by the Negro Business Men's League.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Sunday, May 13, 1928

Condition of Rural Negroes Discussed At Committee Meet

The condition of negroes in the rural sections of Georgia was given major attention at the meeting of the state committee on race relations, held here Friday, and the conclusion was reached that special efforts should be made to increase the number of farm and home demonstration agents, consolidate schools, secure better school equipment and better trained teachers, and put into the schools more of vocational training for rural life. The discussion centered around a report of rural conditions in two typical "black belt" counties, as revealed in an intensive study recently made for the committee by Arthur Raper, its executive secretary. The committee instructed that this study be carried further and the results given to the public at its completion.

Reports from over the state indicated that distinct gains are being made in many places through interracial cooperation and that the spirit and methods of the movement are widely operative in securing better negro schools, sanitation, recreational facilities, the conservation of health, legal aid, etc.

The committee again emphasized the need for establishing a training school for delinquent negro girls and pledged itself to continue the campaign for such an institution. This need was given primary attention at the meeting of the woman's section of the committee, which for two years or more has been working for such a school.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Thursday, November 22, 1928

WORK OF INTERRACIAL COMMISSION SHOWN

Thirteen Southern States Are Represented at Conference Here.

Seventy-five men and women representing the 13 southern states, and a few from other sections of the country convened at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. in the tenth annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which will continue until Thursday noon.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, chairman of the commission, called the meeting to order and occupied the chair morning and afternoon, while the program was directed by the commission's executive, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of this city. The first day was devoted to reports of interracial activities throughout the south, which, according to members of the commission, revealed many encouraging trends, both as to interracial attitudes and conditions.

Work Is Commended.

R. B. Eleazer, the commission's educational director, told of general and widespread interest in the betterment of race relations, as indicated by the extensive correspondence directed to the office from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries, and as manifested also in the colleges and high schools of the south, in hundreds of which the subject is being given earnest study. The commission, he said, conducts also a press service which reaches 2,000 newspapers with frequent stories featuring interracial justice and cooperation. The commission passed a resolution commending this phase of the work and recommending that it be expanded and strengthened.

Reports from the field were made by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Georgetown, Texas, director of the work in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and by Dr. James Bond, of Louisville, the director for Kentucky. Mrs. Ames told of extensive interracial activities being carried on by the Texas state committee of 100, in the direction of better educational facilities, health conservation, legislation, the making of public sentiment, and the abolition of lynching. Dr. Bond reported remarkable recent progress in Kentucky, notably the recent appropriation of $600,000 for improving the negro normal schools of Kentucky, the expenditure in Louisville of a million dollars for the negro schools, plans for the early opening of a colored department of the University of Louisville, widespread and effective programs of public health and of religious instruction of colored children, and other gains due largely or in part to the commission's efforts.

Reports as to the interracial study and work being done by the various organized bodies of women were made by Mrs. W. A. Newell, of North Carolina, speaking for the southern Methodists; Mrs. Taul B. White and Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence for the southern Baptists; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Atlanta, for the Presbyterians, and Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, for the Episcopalians. All these groups, it was revealed, are including in their programs the study of race relations and the machinery for dealing with local conditions that are found in need of attention.

The afternoon session concluded with a word picture of the social and economic conditions in two Georgia black belt counties, as revealed by a scientific survey recently conducted by Arthur Raper, of the commission's staff. Raper's story dealt with negro farm tenancy, housing, schools and churches, and also with the extensive negro migration of the last few years.

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INTERRACIAL RELATIONS

THE recent conference of the Interracial representatives at Atlanta, Ga., in a three-day session in which the work of the past year, was reviewed, plans laid for another year's intensive work and new officers elected. Commissioners representing thirteen southern states attended the sessions, made reports that were encouraging and that gave promise, and went away filled with inspiration and visions of improved racial relationshps.

The practical result obtained in the south because of the closer co-operation and more full understanding of the racial problems of that section, because not only scientific methods of approach, study, and, disposition of their common problems, but also because of the sincere heart interest of both groups, commends this organization to the public as being meritorious, sanguine and sincere. We anticipate continued good results from the well-directed efforts of these noble zealots.

Race Relations Sunday On Feburary Tenth To Be Observed All Over Nation

Object Is to Carry Meetings to Teachers and Parents by Dividing the State Into Districts.

From the office of the Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has just been issued an interesting and suggestive pamphlet of information for use on Race Relations Sunday, February 10, 1929. "From a small beginning in 1922," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on race relations, "the idea has spread through Home Mission Boards, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, thousands of local churches and their auxiliary societies, and many social agencies. We feel that the widespread observance of Race Relations Sunday is having a great influence in bringing about a better spirit of cooperation and understanding between the various racial groups in the United States and hope the seventh annual observance of the Sunday in 1929 will mark an even more general advance in interracial cooperation.

The first part of the pamphlet is devoted to suggestions for the observance of the day by churches and other agencies. Among these are exchange of puplits by white and Negro ministres, visits of choirs, joint interracial meetings of young people's societies, special programs in women's groups, radio announcements and addresses, special issues of church papers and feature stories in the local press.

Following such suggestions is material on Negro life and conditions, on the American Indians and on the Mexicans in the United States. The Negro section depicts the movement of this group from rural districts to urban centers, gives information on employment and kinds of occupation, and in a striking way points out evidences of progress and contributions of American culture which are being made by this group. The Negro spirituals are widely known and sung, but the public does not generally know that Henry T. Burleigh, Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, R. Nathaniel Dett and other Negroes have produced art compositions widly used, often by those who do not know the race of the composers. While Negro writers cannot yet be said to have produced a literature, substantial contributions to poetry and prose have been made by such writes as Paul Lawrence Dunbar, James Weldon Johnson, William Stanley Braithwaite and Countee Cullen. Recent developments in the production of Fine Arts by Henry O. Tanner, Laura Wheeler Waring, Meta Warrick Fuller, May Howard Jackson and others point the way to high achievement in the fields of painting and sculpture. The fact that a piece of sculpture was exhibited in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., and favorably received but removed upon the discovery that the artist was of colored blood is a significant comment on the barriers and handicaps of color.

The section of Mexicans in the United States raises and answers the questions "Why does he come?" "What is he doing to us?" and "What are we doing to him?" The Mexican comes across the border to improve his economic conditions, but he also comes because the United States needs his strong arms. Wherever there is a demand for unskilled labor, in mines, beet fields, on railroads and fruit ranches, there we find the Mexican, often a migrant with no settled home and no constructive contact with American life. Because he belongs to a new racial group the man in the street looks at him with prejudice and sometimes with fear. Through churches, Sunday schools and Christain social centers the Christian forces of America are striving to solve the problems of these newcomers.

In presenting the American Indian as a problem in race relations ent conditions in health, education, economic opportunity and family life all tend to keep him on a low plane of civilization with almost no chance to merge, into the social and economic life of the prevailing civilization. Possibilities for changing the present stiuation are suggested and the part which the church can play is outlined.

References at the back of the pamphlet give additional source material on these and other racial groups and the whole forms a helpful summary of information on one of the most important problems confronting the world today.

Many States Represented Here At Conference Of Interracial Commission

Over Seventy-Five Men and Women of Both Races Representing Various Sections of Nation, Gather at Butler St. Y in Annual Meet.

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Among Colored representatives were: Dr. George E. Haynes, Dr. C. H. Tobias, Mr. R. W. Bullock, New York City, Mr. George R. Arthur, Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago; Bishop Clemmons, A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. Bond, State International Secretary, Louisville, Ky.; Chas. S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Mr. David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro.

Among other visitors at the building this week was Mr. H. R. Williams, Executive Secretary of the Columbus Y. M. C. A., who was attending the State Y. M. C. A. Council.

Meetings Conferences etc.

Georgia.

Eleazer Speaks At Agnes Scott

America's racial problem was the subject of the an address delivered yesterday to the students of Agnes Scott College at the vesper hour by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the inter-racial commission.

In his address Mr. Eleazer said: "America's race problem is not so much of a problem of the negro as of the white man. The white man controls the country and sets its standards. Whether the negroes as a group are to be good or bad, assets or liabilities, depends largely on the opportunities afforded them by the white people for improvement and progress, and on the example set before them."

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"Nor is it, as so many suppose, a problem of social intermingling. That is a false issue, never raised by negroes and their friends, but always by those who do not understand, or by those who wish to cloud the real issues and stir up fear and prejudice for their own advantage. There is no issue of 'social equality.' The only social intermingling that is in any sense a problem is illicit amalgamation, formerly very common but steadily growing less, and resented as bitterly by self-respecting negroes as by white people. The answer to this problem, too, is in the hands of the white man.

"The real issue," the speaker concluded, "is one of simple justice and humane attitudes towards these people, who are among us through no fault of their own, and who must look to us for opportunity and help to make of themselves the best they are capable of. Education, a fair chance to make a living, protection of life and property, freedom from oppression and insult, and a chance to develop self-respect and economic competence—this is all that negroes ask; and these things all fair-minded white people are willing and anxious to accord."

Fort Valley, Ga. Leader-...

FEB 9 1928

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Savannah Ga...
Thursday, April 12, 1928

INTER-RACIAL GROUP HEARS OF HOSPITAL

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

Dr. Bassett and C. E. Eckerle Tell of Needs

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Though there was some business of the organization transacted, a good portion of the meeting was given over to the situation confronting the hospital for negroes. Two speakers were heard on this subject, one being Charles E. Eckerle, and the other Dr. Bassett, health commissioner.

Mr. Eckerle, chairman of the campaign committee whose goal it was to raise $75,000, gave a very strong and earnest survey of the work already done by the campaign committee in an effort to raise the necessary funds to complete the hospital. One particular thing that Mr. Eckerle stressed was that a special corps of white physicians has been chosen for the hospital staff at the request of the colored people. These physicians have been selected for this appointment by Dr. Bassett. They are:

Dr. Victor H. Bassett, chairman, who selected the following associates: Dr. E. R. Carson, Dr. Geo. L. Harmon, Dr. James N. Carter, Dr. Charles H. Usher, and Dr. H. Taylor Compton.

Regarding the hospital campaign situation, Mr. Eckerle stated the amount raised thus far is far too small for a city the size of Savannah, and that $50,000 will be needed to complete the building. He expressed hope that people of means living in Savannah would be willing to do still more than they have done to forward this work so sorely needed. Mr. Eckerle also said that had he the assistance of a number of prominent people, either men or women, or both, he could accomplish a great deal more than has already been done.

Dr. Bassett spoke on the need of such an institution and emphasized the idea of standing behind the movement to erect such a building and completing it with modern equipment.

Arthur Raper, executive secretary of the state committee, made some interesting remarks of work being done. Three new members were elected to the board. They are Dr. John E. White, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mrs. Sam G. Adler, and H. B. Skeele. Mrs. Allen is one of several women on this committee. The others are Mrs. B. F. Billard, Mrs. Mary Cope, Mrs. Harry Bishop, and Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Sr.

Rev. Father Mitchell, rector of St. Patrick's Church, is the secretary of the local body.

Savannah Ga. Journal-Herald
Friday, April 27, 1928

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R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Inter-Racial Commission with headquarters in Atlanta, will be one of the principal speakers.

The civic clubs of Waycross are co-operating in the preparations for the conference, a committee with Judge H. D. Reed as chairman having been named at the last joint meeting of the clubs. The committee is as follows: Judge H. D. Reed of the Kiwanis Club, Walter A. Seaman of the Chamber of Commerce and M. M. Monroe of the Lions Club

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Dr. W. H. Wright, president of the Negro Business League, presided, and Secretary Carlton W. Gaines stated the purpose of the meeting. The program was then turned over to Hon. Harry D. Reed, former judge of the Superior Court, who distinguished himself last year by the conviction and sentencing of a dozen members of a lynching mob at Douglasville. Judge Reed spoke briefly and introduced successively the mayor, the superintendent of city schools, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, the present judge of the superior court, the presidents of the Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, the editor of the daily paper, the city manager and others. All the speakers expressed cordial appreciation of the high character of the community's Negro popula tion, and pledged the organizations which they represented to do all in their power for the maintenance of the pleasant relations now existing and for the improvement of conditions as rapidly as possible.

A brief address was delivered by R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, educational director of the Interracial Commission, who told something of the history and methods of the Commission. Resolutions were then adopted unanimously, recommending the immediate organization of a local interracial committee whose membership shall represent the official and civic leadership of the community. Universal satisfaction with the spirit and outcome of the meeting was expressed.

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Race Relation - 19

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

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Savannah Ga. [illegible]

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Waycross, Ga. Journal-Herald

Friday, April 27, 1928

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The committee again emphasized the need for establishing a training school for delinquent negro girls and pledged its continued support to such an institution. This need was given primary attention at the meeting of the woman's section of the committee, which for two years or more has been working for such a school.

Races Pledge Friendship In Georgia Town

Notable Meeting Staged By Waycross Business League

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The resolutions presented by Hon. Walter A. Seaman, were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Be it resolved by the white and colored citizens of Waycross, in joint meeting, April 30, 1928:

1. That we have listened with interest and appreciation to the talks made by citizens of both races, and congratulate our community on the feeling of harmony and good will which has brought about this meeting.

2. That we shall continue our cooperation in an effort to develop and maintain such conditions among our people of both races as will make Waycross a healthy, contented and law-abiding community.

3. That we recommend the creation of a permanent inter-racial committee in Waycross, for the purpose of considering such questions as may from time to time arise in which our people of both races are interested, the white members of the committee to be selected by Chamber of Commerce Kiwanis Club and Lions Club, and the colored members to be selected by Negro Business Men's League.

Savannah, Ga., News
Tuesday, May 1, 1928

PROMOTE BETTER RACIAL FEELING

MEETING IN WAYCROSS

White and Colored Speakers Address Session

Waycross, Ga., April 30.—R. B. Eleazar, Atlanta, educational director of the committee on interracial co-operation, was the principal speaker at the interracial conference held in Waycross tonight, the civic clubs of Waycross co-operating with the Negro Business League in arrangements for the meeting.

The speakers included P. N. Harley, Jr., president of the Lions Club; C. E. Gibson, president of Chamber of Commerce; Judge J. D. Blalock of the Superior Court, Judge J. L. Crawley of City Court, Mayor Frank P. Howell, A. G. Miller, superintendent of city schools; Dan Lott, Dr. B. H. Minchew, Judge Harry D. Reed and Jack Williams, president of the Kiwanis Club.

Speakers representing the Negro Business League were Dr. W. H. Wright, president; Carlton W. Gaines, secretary; Dr. J. J. Creagh.

The meeting was for the purpose of fostering a better spirit of cooperation between the two races, principally with the idea of promoting civic pride among the negro citizens.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

MAY 10 1928

Interracial Committee Will Discuss Training School for Negro Girls

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Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
Thursday, May 10, 1928

Interracial Group To Convene Friday

The annual meeting of the Georgia Committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation will be called to order by Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, Friday morning in the assembly room of the Luckie Street Y. M. C. A. A full program has been arranged, including an afternoon session, which will convene at 2 o'clock.

Among those taking part on the program will be the Rev. Robb White, of Thomasville; Prof. Ralph Newton, of Fort Valley; Ed M. McKenzie, of Macon County; Farm Agent Wade H. West, the Rev. D. H. Stanton, Dr. W. W. Alexander and James Morton.

GEORGIA REPORTS RACE RELATIONS

Special Efforts Made to Obtain Educational Facilities

Atlanta, Ga., June 1.—The condition of persons in the rural sections of Georgia was given major attention at the meeting of the state committee on Race relations held in this city recently, and the conclusion was reached that special efforts should be made to increase the number of farm and home demonstration agents, consolidate schools, secure better school equipment and better trained teachers, and put into the schools more of vocational training for rural life. The discussion centered around a report of rural conditions in two typical black belt counties, as revealed in an intensive study recently made for the committee by Arthur Raper, its executive secretary. The committee instructed that this study should be carried further and the results given to the public at its completion.

Reports from over the state indicated that distinct gains are being made in many places through interracial cooperation and that the spirit and methods of the movement are widely operative in securing better schools, sanitation, recreational facilities, the conservation of health, legal aid, etc.

Specific achievements along these lines were reported from many communities. As one of the great gains made in recent years, it was pointed out that lynching, formerly a matter of frequent occurrence, has practically disappeared from the state, only one such incident having occurred in the past two years.

The committee again emphasized the need for establishing a training school for delinquent girls and pledged itself to continue the campaign for such an institution. This need was given primary attention at the meeting of the woman's section of the committee, which for two years has been working for such a school.

One of the most interesting addresses of the meeting was delivered by Prof. Ralph Newton, superintendent of schools of Peach county, who told of the improvement of school facilities that is being made in that county and of the purpose of the county to develop the system for the rapidly as possible. "It is a mistake," said Mr. Newton, "to suppose that any community can prosper with half its population neglected. We are learning, too, that crime can be large eradicated by education."

B. F. Hubert of Savannah, president of the State Agricultural and Industrial college, made an interesting talk, expressing appreciation of the fine support given his institution by the recent legislature and of the hearty cooperation of leading white people which made that support possible. "You will find," said President Hubert, "that the best people in every community are willing to help us whenever we show an intelligent disposition to help ourselves." Professor Hubert emphasized the need of more general agricultural training and expressed the hope that farmers would avail themselves of the unusual opportunity now prevailing to acquire farm homes on favorable terms.

The meeting, which was in session morning and afternoon, was well attended, with more than 50 men and women present from over the state, most of them in positions of influence and responsibility. Bishop F. F. Reese of Savannah was the presiding officer.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

MAY 13 1928

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DR. JACKSON NEW HEAD OF INTERRACIAL GROUP

Election of Officers Takes Place at Concluding Session of Annual Meeting.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, vice president of North Carolina College for Women, Thursday was elected chairman of the commission on interracial cooperation at the concluding session of its annual meeting. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta, who retired from the chairmanship by resignation, was elected honorary chairman for life in recognition of his valued leadership of the commission throughout its ten years of existence.

The following new members were added to the commission: Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman college, Atlanta; Dr. Jesse [illegible] Cunningham, president [illegible] college, Nashville; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk university, Nashville; Dr. Henry Edmonds, Birmingham; Fletcher S. Brockman, Columbia; [illegible] E. Williams, state department of education, Tallahassee; George Fort Milton, editor Chattanooga News; Miss Louise Young, Scarritt college, Nashville; Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, St. Louis; B. F. Hubert, president Georgia State College for Negroes, Savannah. An executive committee of 16 was elected, with authority to act ad interim.

The commission adjourned at noon Thursday after a three-day session in which the work of the past year was reviewed through reports from the headquarters' staff and from field secretaries representing the 13 southern states. The body scrutinized carefully the work that has been done through a widespread program of interracial betterment, expressed its approval and instructed the staff to continue along the same lines, organizing to meet state and local situations, keeping close contacts with the churches and other religious and civic organizations, continuing the crusade against lynching, the effort to reach the public through the press, and the various approaches to college and high school students.

Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Illinois

HERALD-EXAMINER
CHICAGO, ILL.

FEB 11 1928

perintendent.

Whites to Exchange Pulpits With Negroes

White and Negro clergymen will exchange pulpits Sunday in a plan to foster good will conducted by the Chicago Church Federation commission on interracial relations.

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

APR 23 1928

INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION IS ADVOCATED

Three National Urban League Officers Speak At Meetings Here

Three National Urban league officers returned to their homes today after stressing inter-racial co-operation in addresses given in Springfield Sunday. The officers, L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; Lloyd Garrison, treasurer and E. Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, accompanied by Michael Eckstein, president of the Springfield Urban league; Frank P. Ide and S. B. Danley, jr., executive secretary of the local league, also visited Dave Williams, 92, of 1416 East Capitol avenue, an escaped slave. Williams and his brother ran away from their southern master when they were 21 years old.

Mr. Wood, in speaking before the adult class of First M. E. church Sunday, stated that the league movement in the country has brought white and colored groups together to exchange useful ideas on living together in harmony. Mr. Garrison urged that facts be faced as they existed and Mr. Jones cited the Urban league of Florida as an example of what cooperation will accomplish, in other addresses given Sunday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. before 150 people.

Mr. Jones also gave a talk before a large congregation at St. Paul's A. M. E. church, mentioning the progress of the colored man with respect to factors outlined by Lord Bruce—physical, mental, economic, political and moral. Mr. Garrison declared in his speech at Westminster Presbyterian church that antipathy for the colored man was contrary to the teaching of Christ—"Come to Me; you are all My children."

The visitors were conducted to Old Salem and on a tour of local Lincoln shrines in the course of their visit.

Missionary Council Decries Racial Hates

Jerusalem, Palestine, April 20. — Resolutions decrying racial prejudices and adverse conditions arising from such were passed unanimously Saturday by the international missionary council at its meeting here. The resolutions declared that "all Christian forces and principally this council should strive to establish religious and educational facilities designed to enable all to enjoy the same social, political and economic opportunities."

It is further said that, particularly in countries where two races of different color are in preponderance, the "utmost practicable equality should be established." The resolutions were hailed by many here as the climax of the council's work. An almost continuous meeting was held in an effort to clear the calendar for adjournment Sunday.

RACE RELATIONS SEMINAR CLOSES

The Race Relations Seminar held at the Hull House and the City Club last week under tht auspices of the Social Service Commission of the Congregational Churches was a notable gathering. From Washington came Rev. Robert Brooks, pastor of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple, and from Detroit Rev. S. L. Laviscount, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church. Dr. Geo. Haynes presided at one session and spoke on the "Status of the American Negro."

The Social Service committee of Michigan Avenue Congregational church entertained the visitors at a splendid supper Wednesday night and a program at which Editor Jos. Bibb of THE CHICAGO WHIP, and Mr. Day, a labor leader, belonging to our church spoke. Mr. Kingsley presided at the session Thursday and spoke on "The Negro and Religion."

Friday, visits were paid to Olivet Baptist church, Metropolitan Community church, the South Center department store, the Regal theatre, the Binga bank, the Overton interests, the Savoy ballroom, and other points of interest. The pastor, who was in charge of these arrangements, desires to thank the pastors and managements of these institutions as well as the Social service committee of this church for their splendid co-operation.

Congregationalists Study American Race Relations

After an interesting four-day session held in Chicago, the annual seminar on the church and race relations, held under the auspices of the department of social relations, national council of Congregational churches, was brought to a close Friday afternoon. The meetings, which opened Tuesday at Hull house and closed at the City club, were called the most interesting series ever held in Chicago. More than 100 delegates, representing every phase of Congregationalism, were present and added to the interest of the discussions.

Perhaps the most interesting of the sessions from point of scope and possibilities, was the Wednesday afternoon meeting at the City club, at which time the three most vital issues affecting the Race in America were discussed. A. L. Jackson started off the afternoon meeting with "How It Feels to Be a Problem." He was followed immediately by Dr. Carl G. Roberts, who talked on "The Hospital Phase of Interracial Relations."

Dr. Roberts, in discussing his subject, took opportunity to cite some statistics on the hospital situation in Chicago. He pointed out especially the fact that the protestant churches seem to be taking the lead in practicing inhuman discrimination towards the Race, even in Chicago. He referred to two instances where persons were refused attention at protestant hospitals and died before they could reach the County hospital. He also called attention to discrimination as practiced by the University of Chicago.

Praises Catholics

In the course of his talk, Dr. Roberts stated that it is only the Catholic hospitals in Chicago that see the desirability of treating all persons alike without regard to color. He also informed the group that Chicago is soon to have a 200-bed hospital at 45th St. and Michigan Ave., which will be nonsectarian in scope but will be under the supervision of the Catholic church. "I am happy to say," declared Dr. Roberts, "that this hospital will have a mixed staff and a mixed personnel. The Catholics were kind enough not to call this a Colored hospital."

Following his talk, Dr. Roberts was closely questioned by his hearers and as a result of his speech the seminar voted to appoint a findings committee to look into the entire hospital situation for the benefit of the Congregational group. The committee is composed of Drs. Ernest G. Guthrie, George E. Haynes, Harold M. Kingsley and Hubert C. Herring.

The other phases of Wednesday's program were the discussions of art and its relationship to racial amity. William C. Farrow of the Art institute led in this subject. He was followed by Charles Dawson, painter, and Donald Jeffery Hayes, poet. William J. Hamilton of Gary, Ind., was the last speaker of the afternoon on the subject "The Negro's Contribution to Literature."

Tour South Side

Tuesday afternoon the delegation made a tour of the South side places of interest, among which were The Chicago Defender, Binga bank, the Savoy and Regal. At St. Elizabeth hall, the delegation was entertained by an amateur performance of "The Dreamy Kid," by Eugene O'Neill, as presented by the Masque Players under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Mosley Lewis.

Among some of the others who appeared on the programs during the sessions of the seminar were Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Dr. T. E. Jones, president of Fisk university; Prof. Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern university; Miss Harriett Vittum, Mrs. Ada McKinley and Miss Myrtle L. Carpenter, social workers; Rev. L. K. Williams, Olivet Baptist church; E. Franklin Frazier, University of Chicago and the Urban league; Akintunde Dipeolu and Van Weer Hinkley, African students at the Chicago Theological seminary; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York; Joseph Bibb, editor; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Atty. William C. Haynes, Milton P. Webster, Mrs. Maude A. Lawrence, Urban league; Mrs. Georgia Ellis, Atty. Sophia Boaz, Judge Albert B. George, Miss Zelma Watson and Miss Carrie Lee Hamilton, social workers; Arthur E. Holt, Chicago Theological seminary, and Albert W. Palmer.

CHICAGO, ILL.
APR 10 1928

A "SEMINAR" ON RACIAL RELATIONS

Four days are to be spent by a group of ministers and laymen, mainly from the middle west, but with other sections of the country represented, in discussing the general topic of the church and racial relations. The conferences begin today at Hull house, and will continue thru the three days following, the remaining sessions being held at the City club.

The promoters of this interesting inquiry into a problem of increasing importance refer to it as a "seminar." The use of this term implies original study under competent leadership of a particular subject. There is something more contemplated than the familiar and too frequently rather futile gatherings in which a lot of curious people listen to an entertaining speaker discoursing on some phase of life which is strange to them. The purpose is to bend the minds of those who enroll to a real consideration of the facts and factors entering into the problem with a view to creating an informed and intelligent attitude which will lead to effective dealing with it.

Under the same auspices—that of the department of social relations of the Congregational Education society—seminars have been held on the church and industry, and on relations with Mexico. The former was held in New York last December; the latter in Mexico City, where another is now in course of preparation for next July. Dr. Hubert C. Herring, as chairman of the committee on arrangements, has been the moving spirit in developing the seminar idea.

As one of the features of the race relations seminar visits will be paid by the studying group to local Negro business centers, Negro churches, the Savoy ballroom and the Regal theater, places of entertainment frequented by the Negro race. An evidence of the exceedingly practical nature of the program is to be found in some of the questions to be discussed under the leadership of competent men, such as Negro education, the physical basis for racial achievement, the hospital phase of interracial relationships, the Negro and the arts, the Negro's contribution to literature, the Negro in politics—a timely topic at the moment, with abundant material for illustration easily available—the brotherhood of sleeping car porters, the Negro and the courts and the Negro and religion.

Both races, of course, are represented on the program. In every instance the question to be discussed will be presented by a speaker who is familiar with it as a matter of practical experience, and who, therefore, has the facts as well as the theory.

The "seminar" method of approach may be held to mark progress in the way of dealing with the many questions which arise out of our complex civilization. It is a step beyond the emotional phase of reaction; it is better than the mere "resoluting" method. In a more or less rough and ready manner it attempts to apply the serious plan of the classroom and the laboratory. It embodies the research idea. It is an appeal over prejudice to intelligent consideration of the facts. For that reason we welcome it. There is nothing we need more than understanding, and reflection based upon knowledge. Thinking is not keeping pace with the rapid movement of our time, the increasing intricacy of social organization and the development of machines and social mechanisms. The first demand of the seminar is that we get the facts: the second that we think about them.

INTERRACIAL GOOD WILL

No better spirit of interracial good will has ever been manifested in this country than that shown Monday night when enlightened members of two races in Chicago sat together and discussed at length the best methods of bringing about a better understanding among themselves. After all, the race problem in America is the problem of ignorance. Where men and women are in ignorance of their neighbors and their hopes, ambitions and aspirations, they are unsympathetic toward them. As long as they do not know, they cannot understand.

The meeting, sponsored by the Urban league of Chicago, at which those interested came together as friends and brothers, is the kind of which America is so much in need. There should be more of them, not so much for the purpose of discussing racial problems as for the purpose of getting acquainted. There can be no doubt that those who participated in this affair have enriched their lives by the extent to which they were capable of understanding. And their influence will be felt where it will do most good.

The dinner was an excellent testimonial to the growing feeling of good will between the races and the Urban league is to be congratulated on making this possible, if for nothing else. We cannot have too many such gatherings; they are vital necessities to the continued progress along interracial lines in America.

Race Relation - C.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE RELATIONS MEETINGS—WHAT THEY SHOULD BE

This question of race relations remains ever a most vexing and perplexing one. So many ideas, suggestions, recommendations and what not are offered for the proper solution of the race problem and therefore for the bettering of racial relations, that we are kept befuddled as to which method is the best, or the most feasible. At the last Race Relations Meeting held in this city, however, the suggestion put forth by Rev. James B. Adams of Concord Baptist Church, seemed to us the most significant and the most calculated to bring about a finer racial accord than any we have previously had called to our attention. Rev. Adams idea may not be original with him, but certainly at this time, it is most propitious to present it as he has already done. It is the opinion of Rev. Adams, and one in which we can concur with him, that it is useless to hold Race Relations Meetings at which white and colored speakers engage in the usual courtesies and exchanges of the same platitudes—assurances of mutual friendship and brotherhood, when what is especially needed are Race Relations Meetings which are attended by white and colored people alike, and this if possible on a fifty-fifty basis.

As we examine this idea we can readily see that our Race Relattions Meetings hertofore have been decidedly one-sided affairs, because we have taken the initiative in promoting the meetings, and securing white speakers who could always reassure us as to the fundamental humanity of all people and of their eventual coming together, whereas what we really have wanted is something entirely different. Two or three white people mingling with two hundred colored people will do little to establish a better rapport between the two groups, but one hundred white people and one hundred colored people who meet on a common ground for mutual purposes can not help but recognize and evaluate and appreciate the essential humanity of one another.

We want more Race Relations Meetings, but let them be true racial intermingling. Only in this way will they accomplish the purpose for which they were started.

—Clipping by W. L. Hutcherson

MR. HAYNES WRITES

THE FEDERAL COUNCH OF CHURCHES IN AMERICA

National Officers, 612 United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd St. New York.

(Com. on Church and Race Relations)

My dear Mr. Hutcherson;

The seventh annual observance of Race Relations Sunday comes Feb. 10, 1929. Through the active cooperation of thousands of local churches and their auxilnaries, of Home Mission Boards, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s this day has been increasingly observed.

Problems of relations between the white and Negro people grows more pressing upon the churches year by year. A recent report on American Indians disclosed conditions which should ovourse the Christians. The Mexi-cans are increasing in numbers in the West and Southwest. Other racial groups in America present problems for mutal attention.

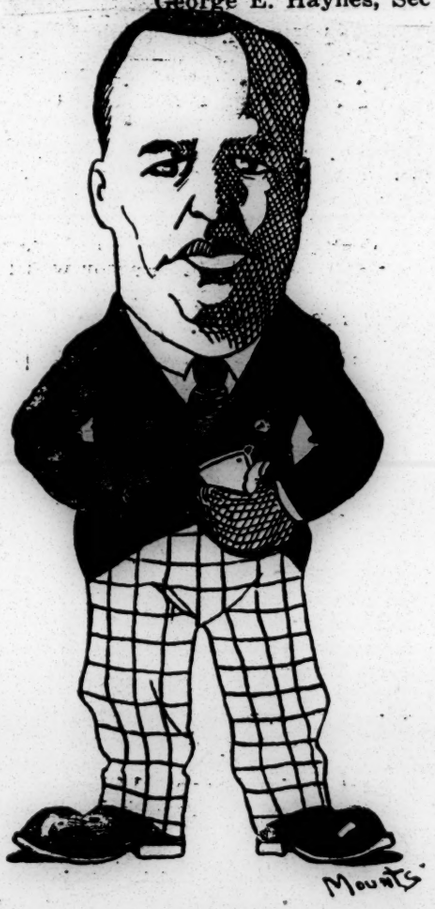
On Race Relation Sunday each year ministers have exchanged pulpits. In Chicago last Feb. more than forty exchanges took place. Speakers, choirs and visiting delegations have passed between churches and other organizations. Other things have been done by local interacial groups to increase friendly interacial contracts. Thousands of educational leaflets and pamphlets have been disturbed. Interacial study groups have sought better understand ing. Groups of white and Negro churches' women have met in committee and other meetings to deal with common problems. Our call to Penitence and Prayer about lynching was widely observed through the churches last February. During the first four months of this year there was no victim of mob in America, the first time for so long a period in the history of evil. In the following six weeks, five persons were killed by mobs, one white woman and four Negro men; one of these [illegible] in the presence of women and children. Can Christians be silent?

In order that you plan for the day, we are sending this early announcement. Our Church Women's Committee on Race Relations urges women and young people's organizations to arrange for discussions of race problems the week preceding Race. Relation Sunday. Programs should include participation by the children.

A bulletin of information and suggestions will be ready in the fall. We desire very much any suggestion out of your experience that might be iincluded in it. Please bring this matter before your church and any other interested group, that plans may be begun early. Please write soon if you have any suggestions.

Yours cordially,
W. L. Hutcherson, Y. M. C. A.
502 N. Water St. Wichita, Kansas.
George E. Haynes, Sec'y.

Kansas.



Captain W. L. Hutcherson, Executive Secretary, Water Stree Branch Y. M. C. A. A., has been invited by the Southwestern Y. M. C. A. Summer School, to come to Hollister, Mo. to address the school, and conduct the pageant on World Brotherhood; and the Fire of International Friendship. This school includes the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri. This is the first time a Negro has ever been invited to Hollister, either as a student or to appear upon the program. It is a fine recognition of the splendid leadership and service of Secretary Hutcherson, and the high esteem in which he is held among the men of his vocation, of both races.

Race Relations-1928

Kentucky.

Meetings, Conferences etc.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Herald

FEB 1928

INTER-RACIAL

Meeting Sunday Evening at The First Baptist Church Colored

The Annual Inter-Racial Meeting was held Sunday afternoon at the First Baptist church. The pastor of the Church, Rev. J. N. Smothers, Rev. G. W Hester, of the Centennial Baptist Church anl Rev. C. U. Caldwell of the Methodist Church represented the Negro race and Rev. T. Hassell Bowen, Judge C. A. Hardin, C. E. Rankin and Roy Graves represented the White Race on the program. Rev. Bowen was scheduled to make the principal address and though he had the experience of being driven from his home by a fire destroying the parsonage he gave a splendid address which was highly appreciated by those present. The speeches were calculated to promote the highest sentiments between the races and lead each to a better and more harmonious concerted action in the great problems which the races have to face individually and jointly. That the religious and civic tasks they carry jointly are of far more importance than any other. That each have added responsibility growing out of such meetings that will lead each to strive for a clearer and better understanding of duty to each other.

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NOV 10 1928

INTER-RACIAL GROUP MEETS

Sampson Welcomes State Conference At Session In Louisville.

OTHERS ALSO SPEAK

Gov. Flem D. Sampson welcomed the ninth anual State Inter-racial Conference of Kentucky in its opening session Friday afternoon at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and made a plea that the organization strive for a status in which "individuals would came to be measured on a basis of their intrinsic worth, their personality and their deeds and not on a racial scale." Governor Sampson was introduced by E. J. Harris, Negro attorney.

The Governor explained his experience of twenty years on the bench in witnessing the difficulty met in giving "all races an absolutely fair and impartial hearing" and declared he had set aside jury verdicts that had obviously been influenced by racial prejudice. He said he hoped the conference would be of "some real substance and importance" in eliminating this prejudice.

In a talk illustrated by a graphic chart, Prof. W. H. Fouse, Negro, principal of the Dunbar High School, Lexington, discussed the relation in numbers of the Negro students in Kentucky, to the white pupils and spoke of the flux of the higher type Negro student to cities in which education of that race is on a higher plane. He explained by statistics however that the ratio of the money expended in Kentucky to further the higher education of the Negro is greater than the ratio of the number of Negro to white students.

L. N. Taylor of the State Department of Education read a statistical report of rural conditions of schools and showed the justice of a balance of the salaries for Negro teachers in the rural and city institutions. He declared the cause of Negro education would not be forwarded by simple inaction in the interest of white education and urged a promotion of the State's whole programme.

Dr. James Bond, Negro, director of the Kentucky Commission On Interracial Co-operation, reported progress in numerous fields of the commission's work. He expressed regret at the death of George Colvin, former president of the University of Louisville, and said Mr. Colvin "was moving rapidly the establishment of a colored department for higher education for Negroes in keeping with the pledge made by the board some years ago that such a department would be established." The report stressed the commission's assistance in getting through the Assembly a measure which, through a tax adjustment, "provides among other things for the maintenance of the colored department of the University of Louisville, which, it is expected, will open its doors for colored people in September, 1929."

The report complimented the Jefferson County Commissioners for their rescinding of the action granting the Ku Klux Klan the use of the Armory. Dr. Bond's report referred to the wide activities of the colored work department of the State Y. M. C. A., of which he is secretary, and expressed appreciation of the staff.

Educational improvements included the increased State appropriation and the new school for feeble-minded Negro children at Frankfort, according to the report. Music was provided by the Simmons University Chorus.

Race Relations- 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Kentucky

Activities of the Inter-racial Conference Held Here Last Week

The ninth annual Kentucky Interracial Conference held in the Trinity Methodist Church, Louisville, November 9 and 10, is said to be the best from many points of view ever held in the state. The conference had the usual distinction of being opened by the Governor of the state. Governor Sampson in his usually happy vain extended a hearty welcome in his official capacity as Governor of the state, that the Interracial Commission was making a useful contribution to Kentucky and to mankind in that it was teaching people to learn to measure men and women by their intrinsic worth and respect them as individuals because of their honesty, public service and character. The Governor was introduced in brief and appropriate words by Attorney E. J. Harris.

Mr. W. H. Steward presided over the afternoon session and Prof. W. H. Fouse, principal of Dunbar High School, Lerington, and Mr. L. N. Taylor, Department of Education, State rural school and Rosenwald agent, discussed various phases of the educational situation as it confronts the colored of the state. Some of the unequalities brought out by the speakers are mentioned in the findings herewith submitted. The report of Dr. Bond, director, showed marked improvement in race relations throughout the state.

Lincoln Institute and Simmons University students rendered a very acceptable pre-conference program which was radio-cast over WHAS by the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times. At 7 o'clock the students of Lincoln Institute and Simmons University, the choir of the Plymouth Congregational Church and teachers from the Caroline Bourgard College of Music and Art, rendered an interracial concert of unusual interest and excellence.

The outstanding address of the great Friday night session following the Interracial concert was delivered by Dr. W. W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga., director of the Interracial Commission and one ofthe outstanding thinkers and speakers on the race problem. A large and appreciative audience, white and black, attended.

Dr. Alexander, speaking on "Economic Factors in Race Relations," said among other things that frequently what we call race is not race but economic problems. Much of the trouble between the races, said Dr. Alexander, arises from economic conditions. He said that a careful study of the lynching situation for instance, showed that the wave line indicating the increase or decrease in lynching for the last thirty years had a vital relationship to the condition of the cotton crop, the line ascending when there was a slump in the crop or in the prices and descending with the increase in prices. The speaker deplored the fact that colored peole in some cases were not holding their own in the economic world, losing certain jobs that formerly were considered theirs beyond question. He called attention to the fact that before the war most of the labor including occupations requiring skill, was performed by colored people. He expressed regret that recent statistics showed a decrease in acreage of land owned by the colored people and urged that they should in a larger measure become owners of farms and to hold with increasing tenacity the jobs they already have.

It was the oponion of the speaker that the Negro economically had not kept pace with his improvements along the lines of education and achievements in art and science; that so far the outstanding contribution of the Negro had been along the line of creative work in music, art and literature and scientific research. He said that perhaps the outstanding contribution made by the Negro in science had been made by Prof. Carver, the noted agricultural scientist of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. He said that the failure of the Negro bank was a tragedy in that it carried down in its failure the hopes and confidence of a people as well as the hard-earned savings of the individual. These failures he said were due in a large measure to the fact the Negro had no possible way of learning the banking business thru practical training and experience, to the additional fact that the Negro's economic background was too narrow and therefore inadequate and insecure and to the further fact that there was too little co-operation between the leaders and lack of confidence and support of the masses. Poor bookkeeping and the failure to observe fundamental laws in the conduct of business were also contributory to these failures.

If the Negro could discover or create two or three commodities meeting nation-wide needs and possessing nation-wide advertising value such for instance as the Coca-Cola enterprise, a long step would be taken in placing the Negro business upon a solid foundation. He urged the leaders of Negro business to learn the petty jealousies and prejudices which often divide these leaders into hostile groups and to unite their forces and their means in making the business secure and the confidence of all the people behind them solid. Dr. Alexander said that perhaps for the present and for years to come, the field of scientific investigation and research offered the Negro the best opportunity for successful achievement.

The Saturday morning session under the direction of the women was one of the best sessions of the conference. Mrs. W. B. Matthews gracefully presided and Mrs. W. H. Fouse, Mrs. George C. Clement, Miss Maud Harrison, Miss Sunis Preston Steele and Mrs. Jane Alice Bond, spoke on various phases of women's work in the improvement of race relations. Attorney N. M. Willis made a very informing report on travel on public carriers for Negroes.

The following findings were unanimously adopted:

Report of the Findins Committee of Ninth Annual Interracial Conference, November 9 and 10, 1928.:

We command the continued faithful service of Dr. James Btnd, director of the Commission, and the efficient service of our chairman, Mr. E. S. Lotspeich.

We appreciate the council and encouragement in Governor Sampson's welcome address in placing the work of the Interracial Commission as a useful contribution to Kentucky and mankind that through its work the people might learn to measure men and women by their intrinsic worth and respect them as individuals because of their honesty, public service and character.

The Commission is glad to hear of the progress being made by the University of Louisville in the establishment of a department for the higher education of the Negro citizens; that $100,000 of the recent bond issue set aside for that purpose, is in the bank drawing interest; that an enabling act was passed by the recent legislature authorizing the increase of taxes on $100 from five to seven cents thus providing for the maintenance for the new department; and that the Board of Trustees is moving forward as rapidly as possible in the establishment of the department.

In view of the pressing need of college training for Negroes to meet the standards set up by our city, state and institutions for professional training and the restlessness of the colored people themselves, we respectfully but strongly urge the trustees to make every effort to open the department in the fall of 1929.

That we instruct the Chairman to appoint a standing interracial committee consisting of seven to confer with the Board of Trustees from time to time lending such co-operation as the Board may deem helpful.

We recommend that the Chairman of the Interracial Commission appoint a committee of seven to function as an agency to effect through co-operation with the State Department of Education, proper and legal educational facilities for Negro children of school age even in localities where school population is small. It shall also function as an agency to further the iterests and service of all schools for the training of Negro teachers and for standard collegiate and industrial education.

We recommend that this committee when appointed be introduced to co-operate with a similar committee of the K. N. E. A., for the purpose of securing a closer co-operation with the K. N. E. A.

The inequalities discussed by Prof. W. H. Fouse and Prof. L. H. Taylor showed:

1. That the per capita money spent by the State is greater for the white child than for the colored.
2. That transportation is provided for colored children in 29 counties; for white children in nearly twice that number of counties.
3. That nearly 700 children of the race have no public school facilities whatsoever; less than 100 children of the other group are situated.
4. School terms for many colored schools are much shorter than the minimum prescribed by the State.
5. Schools furnished by the State for the training of colored teachers are much less generously financed than tohse for white teachers.
6. That while the colored teacher in the rural schools excels the other group in preparation, in the high schools the white teacher is better equipped.

Results of these inequalities are that the rural Negro population is rapidly decreasing. Families are moving to states having better school facilities. More than a thousand young colored men and women are being educated in other states.

Recommendation: That the inequalities above stated be taken up for consideration and action by the committee on education.

We recommend that the committee on institution for feeble-minded colored children, Louisvllie and Jefferson County Children's Home, Railroad and bus lines, be continued with commendation.

We heartily endorse the work of A. C. Burnett, State Farm Agent, under the direction of the University of Kentucky and urge full co-operation on the part of the county courts and the people generally.

The Commission extends hearty thanks to the young people from Lincoln Institute, Simmons University, the Bourgard College of Music and Art and the choir of Plymouth Congregational Church for the splendid musical program rendered at the sessions of the conference.

We again express our gratitude for the splendid service rendered by the scouts of the colored division under the direction of Mr. R. M. Wheat, executive.

We tender our gratitude to Dr. Fort and members of the Trinty M. E. Church for the hospitality extended the conference.

We express our deep appreciation the service rendered by the daily press.

We recommend that the colored people in co-operation with their white friends make persistent and organized effort through legal means to secure their rigets to ride on bus lines whcih are common carriers.

We recommend that the chairman be instructed to appoint a committee to carry out the provision in the fore going recommendaton.

In view of the gratfying results of the past year we recommend to the colored people of the state a year round health campaign culminating in the annual National Negro Health Week, and call upon the State Board of Health, State Department of Education, local school authorites, churches, Interracial Committees, medical societies, municipal and other agencies for their co-operation.

We are profoundly grateful to Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Southern Interracial Commission, for his comprehensive and practical address on some of the economic aspects of the so-called race problem.

We are in full accord with his position that the Negro should in larger measure become owners of farms and that he yield no economic ground which he has secured, and that he enter more largely into the field of scientific research.

In this connection we are profoundly disturbed by the fact that 102 of the 120 Kentucky counties have lost colored population during the last census decade.

We recommend the action of the ational Interracial Conference of Church Women held at Eagles Mere Park, Pa., in that they are urging through their several denomination Boards that Interracial Committees be organized in their respective localities to better civic, economic and social conditions.

Findings Cimmittee: Dr. B. E. Robison, Lincoln Ridge, Chairman; Mrs. Wilson Ballard, Louisville; Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville; Col. P. H. Callahan, Louisville; Mr. Benedict Elder, Louisville; Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Lexington; Mrs. A. L. Garvin, Louisville, Dr. Chas. S. Gardner, Louisville; Rev. J. A. Hill, Midway; Miss Maud Harrison, Louisville;; Mrs. J. D. Hawes, Louisville; Mrs. Atwood Martin, Louisville; Mrs. W. M. Matthews, Louisville; Prof. W. B. Matthews, Louisville; Dean R. K. Massie, Lexington; Dean R. L. McCready, Louisville; Hon. H. V. McChesney, Frankofrt; Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, Louisville; Mrs. C. H. Parrish, Louisville; Mrs. W. J. Piggott, Irvington; Mr. H. C. Russell, Louisville; Mrs. L. B. Sneed, Louisville; Mr. W. H. Stewart, Louisville; Miss Alma Schmitt, Louisville; Dean Kirke Smith, Lincoln Ridge; Mr. L. N. Taylor, Frankfort; Dr. W. J. Weston, Paducah; Rev. J. Francis Wilson, Maceo.

Race Relations - 1928.
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Maine.

EXPRESS
PORTLAND, ME.

APR 21 1928

To Make Plea For The Negro

Crystal Bird Will Be Speaker At Friends Church

Crystal Bird, a young colored woman whose aim is to bring to her audience the humaness of the Negro wherever he is found, will be the speaker at the Oak Street Friend's Church next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Interracial Section of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Penn.

Miss Bird is a graduate of the Boston Normal School and has done graduate work at Teacher's College, Columbia University. She taught in the Boston public schools for three years and then became secretary for younger colored girls, girl reserve department of the National Board, Young Women's Christian Association. Her wide experience with both white and colored groups equips her in a remarkable way to interpret her people. She knows personally most of the people of achievement in her race and tells of their struggles and problems.

The speaker will interpret the spirit of present day Negro problems—that being a Negro is not a shame, but she does this without rancour or bitterness, which only serves to deepen sympathies for the colored race.

The members of the A. M. E. Zion Church are uniting with the Friends in welcoming Miss Bird to Portland. The Rev. E. Horace Brown, pastor of the colored church, his wife and a group of leaders from the church will be guests at a supper to be given at the Frieds Church Tuesday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

The public is invited, especially young people of both races, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. workers, social workers, and all interested in the problem of the American Negro.

Race Relations-1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Maryland.

INTERRACIAL COMMISH MEETS DECEMBER 3

A meeting of the Interracial Commission of Maryland, appointed by Governor Albert Ritchie under an act of the Legislature will be held Monday, December 3 at 4 o'clock in the office of Judge Morris Soper in the Post Office Building.

In the evening a public mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Booker Washington Junior High School, McCulloh and Lafayette streets.

Speakers will be Dr. N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education in North Carolina, and Dr. Emmett Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Petersburg Courier
Petersburg, Va.
1/21/28

Interracial Committee Holds Public Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19. — Last Tuesday evening in the main auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. a program of ~~far reaching~~ importance was presented to Detroit citizenry by the Interracial Committee.

Dr. Reinhold Niebur (white) delivered an address on th subject: "The Negro's Contribution to Life." Among others on the program were: Simmon's Quartette, Miss Celeste, Miss Reba Boze and Miss Thelma Parver. 1-21-28

Those sponsoring such a constructive and progressive program were Mrs. A. E. Wesley, officer of the International Club; Miss Willie B Harper of the Detroit Urbar League, Mrs. Johanna Sadowspa o the Woman's Center and Miss Sallie M. Ellison of the Lucy Thurmar branch.

Numerous pieces of art work done by the hands of our group were exhibited.

Program was rendered from the Woman's Center, 2431 East Grand boulevard.

Race Relations—1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

National Inter-racial Conference

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 16 1928

NEW PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO BEFORE A LARGE CONFERENCE

Results of a Study of Changing Racial Conditions in the Cities Will Be Revealed

THE four-day session of the National Interracial Conference which opens today in Washington will hear the results of a research designed "to construct a reasonably faithful picture of negro life and the status of race relations in the United States." The findings, which have been gathered by experts, will be made public for the first time at the coming conference.

The chief purpose of the conference is to pool all authoritative information on race relations in the country and is the first of its kind. Sixteen national organizations are sending delegates to participate in the program. Authorities who will speak at the morning and afternoon sessions, to be held in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior Building, include Professor Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University, Professor Herbert Adolphus Miller of Ohio State University, N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education in North Carolina; Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Biological foundations of a health program for negroes is one of the subjects scheduled for tomorrow's session. Health statistics with illustrative examples of the negro's susceptibility to certain diseases and his immunity to others, his resistance in a transplanted environment, urban versus rural life, his educational achievements and needs, are all topics included in the second day's program. On Tuesday the forenoon will be devoted to agriculture and industry and its influence on the life and development of the negro. Figures show an enormous increase in negro population in industrial centres, and recent studies trace the results of participation of this population in the industrial life of big cities.

Recreation and housing also come in for consideration at Tuesday's meetings. Ernest T. Atwell of the Playground and Recreation Association of America will discuss recreational activities from his association's point of view. A problem now confronting many growing cities is adequate housing for its negro citizens. The Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments, erected recently in New York, is a practical case in point, and the history and development of these apartments will be presented with other housing data.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on the trade union movement in relation to negroes. Speakers on the last day of the conference, Dec. 19, include Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Lawrence Oxley of Raleigh and Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, who is chairman of the executive committee of the National Interracial Conference.

Commenting on the significance of the Washington meeting, a member of the executive committee said that the conference was the first attempt to reconcile all points of view in a more or less complicated question, and that it was believed the present gathering of scientists, medical men, housing experts and educators would be the forerunner of other and larger conventions. In the ten years prior to 1920 many States more than tripled their negro population. During that time Wisconsin's white population increased 12.8 per cent, its negro population 79.3 per cent. Michigan's white population increased 29.3 per cent, its negro population 251 per cent. In the same ten years California showed 44.5 per cent white increase, to 79.1 per cent negro increase. The latter increase was due in all States, it is said, to migration, which is still going on.

The officers of the National Interracial Conference are Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University; Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation; Eustace Seligman of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York; Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and George E. Haynes.

EMINENT WHITE AND COLORED RESEARCH SCHOLARS ON AGENDA OF FIRST MEETING OF ITS SCOPE

New York, Dec. 10—A national interracial conference, participated in by agencies throughout the United States dealing with the problem of the relationship of Negro and white, is to be held in Washington, from December 16 to 19, inclusive, for the purpose of pooling all authoritative information on Negro subjects in the country, it was announced today.

The Social Science Research Council appropriated funds to cover research designed "to construct a reasonably faithful picture of Negro life and the status of race relations as revealed in recent social studies and in official statistics, and the results formulated by the research committee under the leadership of Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, will be discussed in Washington.

To Discuss Race Relations

Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, who is Chairman of the Conference Executive Committee, today outlined its scope as follows:

"For the first time in the history of race relations, there is to be a concerted effort on the part of groups of all shades of opinion, to pool their information on the problem of the Negro and the white in their contact in this country. The participants in this Conference include: the Committee on Interracial Cooperation of the South, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Society of Friends, the Federal Council of Churches, the Prostestant Episcopal Church, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Urban League, the Phelps Stokes Fund, the National Boards of the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and other bodies. Besides these outsanding authorities such as Professor Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University, Professor Herbert Adolphus Miller of Ohio State University; N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education in North Carolina; Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago; Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee; Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and many others will be in attendance. Labor is to be represented by John P. Frey of the American Federation of Labor, by W. N. Doak of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and by George W. Millner of the International Longshoremen's Association.

"The Headquarters of the Conference have been established at Howard University in Washington, where the evening meetings are to be held. Morning and afternoon sessions are to be held in the Auditorium of the Department of the Interior Building.

Besides the pooling of what will become a common fund of facts to be made available in published form to all students of American race problems, the National Interracial Conference is designed to enable to meet personally. It is hoped that the present Conference will be merely a prelude to other and greater gatherings of scientists, medical men educators, housing experts, and legislators."

The officers of the National Interracial Conference are as follows: Chairman, Mordecai Johnson, Pres of Howard University; Robert R. Moton, President of Tuskegee Institute, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mary Van Kleeck, Treasurer, Eustace Seligman, of Sullivan and Cromwell, New York; Research Secretary, Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Executive Secretary, George E. Haynes. The tentative program for the conference, is as follows:

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16

Reception of delegates at Howard University, 5 p. m., followed by buffet supper in the dining hall of the University.

Evening Mass Meeting: Opening Address, the Plan of Research for the Conference, Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University.

Discussion of plans and procedure for the Conference.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17

10 to 12:45. Health: Presentation of data by Louis I. Dublin, Chief Statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York.

Interpretative Comment: Algernon B. Jackson, M. D., Professor of Public Health, Howard University.

2:30 to 5 p. m. Education: Presentation by W. A. Robinson, Principal, Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn., formerly supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina.

Comment: Mabel Carney, Professor of Rural Education, Columbia University, New York.

8-10 p. m. Summaries of session on Health and Education.

Biological Foundations of a Health Program for Negroes; Raymond Pearl, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Educational Achievements and Needs: John Hope, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18

10-12:45. Agriculture: Monroe N. Work, Editor, Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute.

Industry: Niles Carpenter, University of Buffalo.

2:30 to 5 p. m. Recreation: Forrester B. Washington, Director, Atlanta School of Social Work.

Comment: Ernest T. Atwell, Playground and Recreation Association of America, New York.

Housing: Presentation of data. A concrete case, the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments, New York: Roscoe C. Bruce, Resident Manager.

8-10 p. m. Summaries of sessions on Industry and Agriculture, Housing and Recreation.

Recreation in Relation to Community Life: Roy Wallace Smith, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The Trade Union Movement in Relation to Negroes: William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19

10-12:45. Crime: Thorstein Sellin, University of Pennsylvania.

Special data from North Carolina: Lawrence Oxley, Director, Bureau of Negro Work Department of Public Welfare, Raleigh.

2:30 to 5 p. m. Citizenship: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor, The Crisis.

Comment: Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

Race Relations: Herbert Adolphus Miller, Ohio State University.

8-10 p. m. Summaries of session on Crime, Citizenship and Race Relations.

General summary of data and discussion with comment on significance of Conference for the immediate future of race relations in the United States: Mary Van Kleeck, Russell Sage Foundation.

Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

National Inter-racial Conference

INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE WINDS UP FOUR DAY SESSION WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY NOTABLES

From 5 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, when a buffet supper was served at Howard University, until nearly 11 o'clock Wednesday night the interracial representatives grappled with problems affecting the people of this country. A very interesting program had been arranged for the conference and it was carried out with expedition. The presiding officers of the conference were Dr. Robert R. Moton and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson.

Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, made a very excellent report on research which served as a basis for the proceedings of the convention.

Julius Rosenwald, Anson Phelps Stokes and other white philanthropists were in attendance. President Coolidge sent a letter and the government allowed the auditorium of the Interior department to be used. Emmett J. Scott was present and much of the comfort of the delegates is attributable to the excellent arrangements he perfected.

Miss Mary Van Kleek of the Russell Sage Foundation, was chairman of the executive committee of the conference. Miss Van Kleek seems to have the confidence of those who attended the conference and each time she arose to speak she was greeted with manifestations of affection and esteem. At the conclusion of her address on Wednesday night she was presented with a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The presentation was made by Dr. Moton.

The address that particularly appealed to Washingtonians was that of the esteemed Roscoe C. Bruce of the Dunbar Apartments, New York City. Mr. Bruce in that charming manner that has endeared him to the people everywhere addressed the conference on Tuesday afternoon. Among other things Mr. Bruce said:

The influx of more or less untutored black labor into the industrial centers of the North and West gave rise unavoidably to all sorts of distressing problems—in particular the fundamental problem of housing. Whether we look to Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Batlimore, Philadelphia, or New York City, essentially the same housing difficulties have developed. Thus, says a recent student, surveying conditions in fourteen cities (Negro Problems in Cities, p. 121), "The rent of Negro dwellings is a plain indication of the exploitation of Negro neighborhoods. These rents are excessive whether they are measured by the kind of house and equipment, by the relation of rents paid by Negroes to those paid by white people for similar quarters, by the steady increase in rents, by the relation of rent to the value of the property, or by the proportion which rent forms of the family budget." Take the most serious case, that of Negro Harlem.

The Case of Negro Harlem.

The absentee landlord is too often concerned only with his money profits; and, thanks also to go-getter real estate men, rents have been boosted and boosted, higher and higher, year after year. Sometimes seven times in five years! Repairs of the most urgent nature have been curtly ignored or delayed nonchalantly.

In the apartment houses the landlord is represented by his rent collector and the janitor, neither of whom is selected with any particular reference to actual serviceability to the tenants. Negligent management is characteristic.

Sordid, many of the apartment houses are insolently unclean. Pell-mell down the dumb-waiter shaft, garbage is dumped, a noisome practice and very real danger to the health as well as offence to the mere olfactories of the occupants of the house. Rooms are vibrant with water bugs, roaches, mice, rats. The job would tax all the powers of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

The rent exploitation results in pernicious overcrowding of rooms without regard to breathing space, age, sex, relationship, morals. Sometimes even the bathtub is used to sleep on, two individuals taking turns! The tenant is constrained to expose his own family to the evils and dangers of the indiscriminate lodger system—or lack of system. Boisterous rent parties, flooded with moonshine, are a quick and sure resource. It is, as usual, the conditions that are censurable, rather than the individuals who are victimized.

How the residential area for black Americans is restricted, is notorious. The psychic causes and the economic processes are well known. The restricted area does not expand commensurably with the silent, steady increase of this population element, the newcomers frantically bidding against each other for living quarters and thus playing right into the hands of keen acquisitive landlords.

There is, of course, practically no selection or classification of tenants. Anybody is acceptable who can and will pay the rent—other test there is none! And a family of sound Christian character finds itself living across the narrow, long, dark hall from a family which is obnoxious, if not vicious. Cheek by jowl with the deacon lives the dope fiend. With the mothers away at work, the children and youth of the exemplary family are exposed hourly to evil example and suggestion The very atmosphere is alive with noxious moral bacteria.

Distribution Stabilized.

This community of ours, the Dunbar Apartments, already tends to become the focus of the city's Negro population, the center of organization. The residential distribution tends to be stabilized, no slight contribution to more amicable and wholesome interracial relationships.

This is an adventure in community building. We are developing an exemplary community of color. Already a fine and cordial spirit of neighborliness, most extraordinary in a great urban center which attracts people from the ends of the earth, pervades it through and through. And the future has not yet spoken. The project has immense significance not only for New York City and state but for the nation.

The Dunbar cooperators are paying for what they get. And they are getting what they pay for. Mr. Rockefeller is not pampering Negro Harlem with his largess. But, he is demonstrating that the most disadvantaged element in the American population can be comfortably—yes, beautifully housed and yet the capitalist have a perfectly sound investment. The significance of the adventure can hardly be overestimated in connection with the possibilities of Americans of African descent to maintain sound and high standards of living, with the promotion of wholesome interracial relationships, and with the advancement of the cause of modern housing for the masses of the people.

Another Washingtonian who spoke was Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, professor of Public Health, Howard University. Dr. Jackson made a fine impression on the delegates and refuted some of the statements of Louis Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Anyone who speaks on statistics affecting the health of the Negro who is no fully prepared to back up his statements had better not do so in his presence as Dr. Jackson is an authority on statistics as they affect the colored people.

Among those seen at the conference were Dr. John Hope, Morehouse College; E. G. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham; Joel Spingarn, W. E. B. Dubois, Walter White, Mrs. Addie Dickerson, Alice Dunbar Nelson, Harriet Shadd Butcher, Helen Bryan, Interracial committee, Philadelphia; Milton Davis, Friends Service committee, Philadelphia; Bishop John Hurst, Bishop Clement, James Weldon Johnson, Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham; R. S. Grossley, Dover, Del.; Addie Hunton, Maude Coleman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Monroe N. Owrk, Tuskegee.

A report of the findings of the conference will be printed and sent out later.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 30 1928

Race Conference Is Ruled by Kindly Spirit

Experts Discuss Problems Presented by Status of Negro of To-Day

By Lester A. Walton

THREE major questions discussed at the National Interracial Conference recently held in Washington, sponsored by sixteen organizations, were:

"1. In the light of social research what do we now know about Negro life and race relations as affecting both the white and colored races in the United States?"

"2. What significance has this knowledge for the programs of social organizations whose purpose it is to improve these conditions?"

"3. What gaps in knowledge are revealed calling for further study by universities and research organizations?"

These questions assumed added tangibility and definiteness as they emerged from topics on "Health," "Education," "Industry and Agriculture," "Recreation," "Housing," "Law Observance and Administration," "Citizenship" and "Race Relations."

Kindly Spirit Was Displayed

The discussions, participated in by distinguished experts, were characterized by a kindly spirit at all times, and the real ability displayed by the Negro student to state his own case in terms of actual facts remarkably free from distortion of emotions.

The Negro of yesteryear was not under consideration. A sincere effort was made to picture contemporary Negro life and the status of race relations as gleaned from recent social studies and official statistics. Neither maudlin sentiment nor demagogy had an inning, for the race problem was being approached dispassionately and logically by technicians; each knew his subject and was incontrovertibly supported in his contentions by facts and figures.

The organizations to take an active part in the deliberations were the American Friends Service Committee, American Social Hygiene Association, Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Council of Women for Home Missions, Federal Council of Churches, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Home Mission Council, The Inquiry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Board Y. W. C. A., National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Council Y. M. C. A., National Federation of Settlements, National Urban League, Phelps Stokes Fund and the Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service.

The death rate of the Negro in the United States to-day is identically the same as that of the American white man thirty years ago, was the observation made by Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Despite dire predictions of years past that the race would die out from tuberculosis, Frederick L. Hoffman, chief statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, at that time being among those to sound such a pessimistic note, the Negro death rate is rapidly decreasing. There are 2,000,000 Negro policyholders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

So interesting was Roscoe Conkling Bruce's story of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments of New York, built by John D. Rockefeller jr., that he was given more than the allotted period to go more into detail. Mr. Bruce, who is resident manager and a director of the Dunbar National Bank, said that between Dec. 24, 1927, and Dec. 1, 1928, an aggregate of only twenty-two tenant owners out of 512 had left this unique community, and for the following reasons: Dispossessed, two; dissatisfaction with the apartment "overheated," one; marriage, one; illness of breadwinner, two; deemed undesirable by management, four; removal to another city, four; financial embarrassment, seven.

No Basis for View of Inferiority

Mr. Bruce says this project is not operated in the method and spirit of a real estate, but an educational venture, and with payments from 100 per cent. of these model apartments coming to the corporation in an uninterrupted stream, it is financially successful. This adventure in community building, with its shift of nearly two thousand persons, has exerted a profound effect upon Harlem landlords, agents and rent collectors. Rents have been appreciably lowered.

Prof. H. A. Miller of the Ohio State University, Columbus, holds there is no anthropological basis for passing judgment that the Negro is inferior; that he is just different as are the Irish and the Dutch. The speaker prophesied that social disabilities against the race would in time disappear, but cautioned that time should not be measured by twenty-four hours, but by centuries as does the historian.

Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, Tuskegee, presented data on agriculture and made an appeal for the Negro to remain on the soil. His remarks on the subject were supplemented by Dr. R. R. Moton, who believes it is as a landowner and not as a tenant that the Negro will contribute his best to the development of the South, and that if the race is to contribute to the progress and share in the prosperity of that section it will, in increasing numbers, have to take advantage of the opportunity to acquire land and become an independent landowning farmer.

One of the most stirring addresses of the conference was made by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who spoke on "Citizenship." He cited statistics showing the Negro was being deprived of his franchise in the Southern States, and deprecated the failure of the United States Government to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments while it spends millions yearly in an attempt to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. There will be no real democracy in the United States until all are permitted to enjoy the full rights of citizenship as provided by the Constitution, he served notice.

President Coolidge sent a letter expressing his friendly interest in the conference. Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the delegates. Through the efforts of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, the auditorium of the Department of the Interior was obtained for morning and afternoon sessions. The evening sessions were held in the auditorium of Howard University's new medical school building.

THE interracial conference, whose membership was more or less evenly distributed between white and colored, male and female, old and young, North and South, met in the city of Washington during the first four days of the week just past. The agenda covered a wide range of topics touching the betterment and welfare of the Negro race. The white delegates, male and female, from North and South, sat and deliberated with their colored co-laborers and collaborators on terms of easy equality and pleasant courtesy.

The hostelries of Washington let down their hard and fast racial bars for the occasion. Colored delegates received unaccustomed accommodations in unaccustomed places, but this does not necessarily represent a change of heart on the part of local sentiment. Such incidents are interesting but not indicative.

The deliberations of the conference were based upon scientific research and carefully planned surveys under the direction of Prof. Charles S. Johnson, the unrivalled research expert in this field. There has never before been presented to a similar gathering such an array of definitely ascertained scientific social material.

The chief credit for the idea and origination of the conference is due to Dr. George E. Haynes, in charge of the interracial commission of the American Federation of Churches. The guiding genius of the program and procedure must be accorded to Miss Van Kleet of the Russell Sage Foundation. These easily constituted the big three of the conference.

Julius Rosenwald, the prince of philanthropists in this field, graced the conference by his presence and participation in the proceedings. Several features give this conference a distinctive place among previous attempts in the same field.

— Kelly Miller —

1. The whole movement was dictated and controlled by the great philanthropic foundations based upon untold millions of wealth. It was but one form of expression of the mobilization of wealth in behalf of social service.

2. For the first time adequate means and scientific efficiency were brought to bear upon an accepted policy of dealing with, if not solving, the race problem. Needless waste and friction were, sought to be eliminated by rival agencies working in the same field.

The folly of the older order of philanthropy based upon religious jealousy will not be repeated. A generation ago rival and competitive denominations planted five institutions of higher learning in the city of Atlanta, whereas all of them combined had neither the resources nor the clientele for a rate college. The merger and the syndicate idea promote efficiency in the charitable as well as in the business world.

3. The conference was interracial in name and constituency rather than in purpose and motive. The two races did not select representatives to negotiate relations on ambassadorial principles, but carefully selected individuals on both sides were put forward by the great foundations to promote the policy and purpose which they have in view.

4. The agenda was skillfully and artistically drawn so as to include mainly those topics upon which all right thinking people must agree without conflict or confusion of opinion. Such questions as health, education, reduction of crime, amusements and industry, provoke no animosity or violent reactions.

The deeper and more basic issues of racial integrity, amalgamation, political civics and social equality were ignored or put under ban by generally acknowledged and accepted taboo. The whole fabric was based upon the maintenance of the established difference and distinctions of race. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, by his accustomary insistence upon flat-footed equality, gave the conference its rudest shock.

5. There were no Negro delegates representing distinctively Negro organizations and movements. The religious denominations, the press, the fraternal organizations, which keep the pulse beat of Negro life and thought, were conspicuous by their inconspicuousness.

It was taken for granted that the Negro cannot sail under his own steam or speak through his own voice. As he does not know what he wants or cannot secure it, the well disposed whites must give him what they think he ought to have. Of course, the acquiescence of the Negro intelligentsia is desired to facilitate the program.

All purely Negro movements, such as the Afro-American Council, the Niagara Movement, the Equal Rights League and the Negro Sanhedrin, spring up and die down as a root out of dry ground for want of sustaining nourishment. This was a conference of wealthy white foundations, by whites and Negroes, for Negroes.

5. The conference typified the spirit of the newer philanthropy as contrasted with that of the old philanthropy which followed in the wake of the Civil War. The one was based on religion; the other on science. The former was founded on sacrifice; the latter on the spare crumbs of wealth. The older order called for consecration of self; the newer dispensation for specific scientific preparation and social bent.

Religion had no part in this conference. No word of prayer or voice of petition for heavenly guidance was heard throughout its deliberations.

7. The conference did not deem it prudent to make a frontal attack on the stronghold of race prejudice, but assumed its present persistent stubbornness which it possessed no power to affect in its essential perdurability. But by the skillful social engineering, it sought to tunnel under or circumvent the obstacle which it had not the power to overcome.

Race Relations - 1928.

Meetings, Conferences, etc..

National Interracial Conference

Kelly Miller

Something New In Philanthropy

The Inter-Racial Conference, whose membership was more or less evenly distributed between white and colored, male and female, old and young, North and South, met in the city of Washington during the first four days of the week just past. The agenda covered a wide range of topics touching the betterment and welfare of the Negro race. The white delegates, male and female, from North and South sat and deliberated with their colored colaborers and collaborators on terms of easy equality and pleasant courtesy. The hosteleries of Washington let down their hard and fast racial bars for the occasion. Colored delegates received sponsored accommodation in unaccustomed places. But this does not necessarily represent a change of heart on the part of local sentiment. The crevice closes up as soon as the thin blade of the wedge is withdrawn. Such incidents are interesting but not indicative.

The deliberations of the conference were based upon scientific research and carefully planned surveys under the direction of Professor Charles H. Johnson, the unrivalled research expert in this field. There was little room for irrelevant eloquence or oratorical pyrotechnics. There has never been before presented to a similar gathering such an array of definitely ascertained scientific social material. The chief credit for the idea and origination of the conference is due to Dr. George E. Haynes in charge of the inter-racial commission of the American Federation of Churches. The guiding genius of the program and procedure must be accorded to Miss Van Kleet of the Russell Sage Foundation. These easily constituted the big three of the conference. Julius Rosenwald, the prince of philanthropists in this field, graced the conference by his presence and participation in the proceedings. Several features give this conference a distinctive place among previous attempts in the same field.

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1. The whole movement was dictated and controlled by the great philanthropic foundations based upon untold millions of wealth. It was but one form of expression of the mobilization of wealth in behalf of social service.

2. For the first time acequate means and scientific efficiency were brought to bear upon an accepted policy of dealing with, if not solving, the race problem. Needless waste and friction was sought to be eliminated by rival agencies working in the same field. The folly of the older order of philanthropy based upon religious jealousy will not be repeated. A generation ago, rival and competitive denominations planted five institutions of higher learning in the city of Atlanta whereas all of them combined had neither the resources nor the clientele for a first rate college. The merger and the syndicate idea promotes efficiency in the charitable as well as in the business world.

3. The conference was inter-racial in name and constituency rather than in purpose and motive. The two races did not select representatives to negotiate relations on ambassadorial principles. But carefully selected individuals on both sides were put forward by the great foundations to promote the policy and purpose which they have in view. The white delegates did not typify the normal feeling and attitude of the white race which is one of studied indifference or disguised unfriendliness. On the other hand the Negro representatives were chosen without the knowledge or consent of the vast constituency which they represented. Carefully and skillfully picked individuals of both races under the sponsorship of wealthy corporations were callede into conference by reason of their well known attitudes towards the Negro and his well being.

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6. The conference typified the spirit of the newer philanthropy as contrasted with that of the old philanthropy which followed in the wake of the Civil War. The one was based on religion, the other on science; the former was founded on sacrifice, the latter on the spars crumbs of affluence and wealth; the older order called for consecration of self, the new dispensation for specific scientific preparation and social bent; the philanthropy which founded Howard, Atlanta and Fisk made the love of man but the correllary which flowed from the love of God, the present day charity assumes the love of man as the leading proposition. Just how far the human benevolent and benefaction will carry, divested of the heavenly sanction is a gravely experimental venture. Religion had no part in this conference. No word of prayer or voice of petition for heavenly guidance was heard throughout its deliberation.

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Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

National Inter-racial Conference

Words of Wisdom

from Dr. Kelly Miller of Howard University

SOMETHING NEW IN PHILANTHROPY

The Inter-Racial Conference, whose membership was more or less evenly distributed between white and colored, male and female, old and young, North and South, met in the city of Washington during the first four days of the week just past. The agenda covered a wide range of topics touching the betterment and welfare of the Negro race. The white delegates, male and female, from North and South sat and deliberated with their colored colaborers and collaborators on terms of easy equality and pleasant courtesy. The hostelries of Washington let down their hard and fast racial bars for the occasion. Colored delegates received sponsored accommodation in the customed places. But this does not necessarily represent a change of heart on the part of local sentiment. The crevice closes up as soon as the thin blade of the wedge is withdrawn. Such incidents are interesting but not indicative.

Dr. Kelly Miller

The deliberations of the conference were based upon scientific research and carefully planned surveys under the direction of Professor Charles H. Johnson, the unrivalled research expert in this field. There are little room for irrelavant eloquence or oratoracle pyrotechnics. There has never before been presented to a similar gathering such an array of definitely ascertained scientific social material. The chief credit for the idea and origination of the conference is due to Dr. George E. Haynes in charge of the inter-racial commission of the American Federation of Churches. The guiding genius of the program and procedure must be accorded to Miss Van Kleet of the Russell Sage Foundation. These easily constituted the big three of the conference. Julius Rosenwald, the prince of philanthropists in this field, graced the conference by his presence and participation in the proceedings. Several features give this conference a distinctive place among previous attempts in the same field.

1. The whole movement was dictated and controlled by the great philanthropic foundations based upon untold millions of wealth. It was but one form of expression of the mobilization of wealth in behalf of social service.

2. For the first time adequate means and scientific efficiency were brought to bear upon an accepted policy of dealing with, if not solving, the race problem. Needless waste and friction was sought to be eliminated by rival agencies working in the same field. The folly of the older order of Philanthropy based upon religious jealousy will not be repeated. A generation ago, rival and competitive denominations planted five institutions of higher learning in the city of Atlanta whereas all of them combined had neither the resources nor the clientele for a first rate college. The merger and the syndicate idea promotes efficiency in the charitable as well as in the business world.

3. The conference was inter-racial in name and constituency rather than in purpose and motive. The two races did not select representatives to negotiate relations on ambasadorial principles. But carefully selected individuals on both sides were put forward by the great foundations to promote the policy and purpose which they have in view. The white delegates did not typify the normal feeling and attitude of the white race which is one of studied indifference or disguised unfriendliness. On the other hand the Negro representatives were chosen without the knowledge or consent of the vast constituency which they represented. Carefully and skillfully picked individuals of both races under the sponsorship of wealthy corporations were called into conference by reason of their well known attitudes towards the Negro and his well being.

4. The agenda was skillfully and artistically drawn so as to include mainly those topics upon which all right thinking people must agree without conflict or confusion of opinion. Such questions as health, education, amusements, reduction of crime, and industry, provoke no animosity or violent reactions. The deeper and more basic issues of racial integrity, amalgamation, political civics and social equality were ignored or put under ban by generally acknowledged and accepted taboo. The whole fabric was based upon the maintenance of the established difference and distinctions of race. Dr. W. E. Dubois, by his accustomary insistance upon flat-footed equality, gave the conference its rudest shock.

5. There were no Negro delegates representing distinctively Negro organizations and movements. The religious denominations, the press, the fraternal organizations which keep the pulse beat of Negro life and thought were conspicuous by their inconspicuousness. It was taken for granted that the Negro cannot sail under his own steam or speak through his own voice. As he does not know what he wants or cannot secure it, the well disposed whites must give him what they think he ought to have. Of course, the acquiescence of the Negro intelligentsia is desired to facilitate the program. All purely Negro movements such as the Afro-American Council, the Niagara Movement, The Equal Rights League and the Negro Sanhedrin spring up and die down as a root out of dry ground for want of sustaining nourishment. This was a conference of wealthy white foundations, by whites and Negroes, for Negroes. The ideal of the Negro Sanhedrin—a council of Negroes, for Negroes and by Negroes, is still a consummation devoutly to be wished. The idea is merely delayed, not defeated.

6. The conference typified the spirit of the newer philanthropy as contrasted with that of the old philanthropy which followed in the wake of the Civil War. The one was based on religion, the other on science; the former was founded on sacrifice, the latter on the spare crumbs of affluence and wealth; the older order called for consecration of self, the newer dispensation for specific scientific preparation and social bent; the philanthropy which founded Howard, Atlanta and Fisk made the love of man but the correllary which flowed from the love of God, the present day charity assumes the love of man as the leading proposition. Just how far the human benevolent and benefaction will carry, divested of the heavenly grace is a gravely experimental venture. Religion had no part in this conference. No word of prayer or voice of petition for heavenly guidance was heard throughout its deliberations.

7. The conference did not deem it prudent to make a frontal attack on the stronghold of race prejudice, but assumed its present persistent stubbornness which it possessed no power to affect in its essential perdurability. But by the skillful social engineering, it sought to tunnel under or circumvent the obstacle which it had not the power to overcome.

THE NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

The conference of the National Interracial Committee which will meet in Washington beginning December 16 and lasting until December 19, should be productive of much good if the members representing the white people and those representing the colored people will speak frankly to each other and not hold anything back. The need for frank speaking by members of the conference is necessary if any definite good is to be accomplished. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard University, is the chairman of the conference. He has the faculty of speaking out in meeting, of openly stating his views which are always well thought out. He does not gloss over things that are unfavorable. George E. Haynes, the representative of the Federal Council of Churches, also has the reputation of frankly stating his thoughts on matters affecting the Negro. Charles S. Johnson, now of Fisk University, is the research secretary of the conference and there is every reason to feel that his research will show many things that need the careful attention of the conference.

We hope the conference will measure up fully to its opportunities by meeting the issues that may arise in a courageous way. A round table discussion of the interracial problems confronting the people of the country, if candidly discussed, should result in making all parts of the United States a better place in which to live.

The famous utterance of the late Booker T. Washington "that you cannot keep a man down in the ditch unless you stay there with him," should be used as a sort of a slogan for the conference and impressed on all those, white and colored, who are its members.

INTERRACIAL RELATIONS

THE recent conference of the Interracial representatives at Atlanta, Ga., in a three-day session in which the work of the past year was reviewed, plans laid for another year's intensive work and new officers elected. Commissioners representing thirteen southern states attended the sessions, made Reports that were encouraging and that gave promise, and went away filled with inspiration and visions of improved racial relationshps.

The practical result obtained in the south because of the closer co-operation and more full understanding of the racial problems of that section, because not only scientific methods of approach, study, and, disposition of their common problems, but also because of the sincere heart interest of both groups, commends this organization to the public as being meritorious, sanguine and sincere. We anticipate continued good results from the well-directed efforts of these noble zealots.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Tuesday, December 18, 1928

NEGRO PROBLEMS

Discussed at Inter-Racial Conference

WASHINGTON —(AP)—Problems of the American negro in agriculture and industry as they affect his relations to the white race were under discussion today by speakers before the national interracial conference.

Monroe W. Work, editor of the Tuskegee Institute year book, prepared an address on the agricultural activities of the negro, and Niles Carpenter, of the University of Buffalo, compiled a report on the negro's position in industry. Later the conference program provided for a round table discussion of these topics.

The negro in many respects is superior biologically to the white race, Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University said, in an address before the conference Monday night. Drawing his conclusions from a study of vital statistics over a long period, and from other reports available at Johns Hopkins University, he said that in six out of nine organic divisions the negro was better fitted to resist disease than the white man.

New Orleans, La., States
Tuesday, December 18, 1928

NEGRO PROGRESS IN U. S. NOTED

Black Race Resists Disease Better Than Whites, Conference Told

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(By A. P.)—Problems of the American negro in agricultural and industry as they affect his relations to the white race were under discussion today by speakers before the National Interracial Conference.

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Professor Pearl ... that in spite of theories to the contrary, several distinct biological differences were apparent between the white and black races.

A message from President Coolidge was read to the conference, expressing his hope that the sessions would result in a better understanding of the problems confronted by the organizations sponsoring the conference.

Savannah, Ga., Press
Tuesday, December 18, 1928

NEGRO PROBLEMS

Interracial Conference Convenes In Washington.

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Monroe W. Work, editor of the Tuskegee Year Book, prepared an address on the agricultural activities of the negro, and Niles Carpenter of the University of Buffalo compiled a report on the negro's position in industry. Later the conference program provided for a round table discussion of these topics.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEC 19 1928

JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO.

In Washington this week the national interracial conference is discussing the special problems of the American Negro and the duty of the white citizens toward him. That duty does not depend on any particular theory of biological differences between whites and blacks. The Negro may be superior to the white man in some respects, or in certain environments, as Prof. Raymond Pearl has asserted, or he may be his equal in all respects or his inferior in some respects. Regardless of questions of biological differences, the policy of the American people and of their national and state governments should be a policy of genuinely equal opportunity and of the square deal.

There is certainly no warrant for willful discrimination against the Negro in education, in the exercise of political rights or in industry. No community guided by intelligence and a sense of justice will condemn Negro children to illiteracy or ignorance. Such a course is as inexpedient as it is unjust. As one of the southern speakers said at the Washington conference, lynchings and other outbreaks of fanatical violence take place in sections that spend the least money on public education.

The south is changing its attitude toward Negro education and taking seriously its duty in this matter. Progress in education may not be as rapid as one could wish, but it is real and steady. Questions of health and community welfare are being discussed more and more at interracial conferences throughout the south. Substantial results beneficial to all the people will flow from the growth of a healthy and rational sentiment toward the Negro.

NATIONAL INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE SOLVES PROBLEMS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26—(By A. N. P.)—The spot-light of Scientific research was turned upon the various ramifications of the race problem, here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday when welfare experts from various sections of the country gathered here to attend the National Interracial Conference.

The real meetings, at which the problems were discussed with frankness and candor by white and colored speakers, were held behind closed doors, with the press barred. So completely was the fourth estate kept out that an examination of the "guest list" fails to disclose one member of the press.

According to reports that leaked out of the closed conferences, the following disclosures were made:

That the Negro is not more criminal than other races.

That the Negro's life expectancy is increasing.

That Negroes are poorly educated in Georgia and other southern states.

That Trades Unions handicap the Negro's progress in skilled trades.

That recreational segregation prevails in northern cities.

That the voteless class is a menace to the race.

That the races are welded by mutual needs.

These revelations resulted from close study of the problems and constituted the opinions of those who went thoroughly into the subject. Ways and means of remedying the present evils and handicaps to amicable relations between the races were discussed and a program, growing out of these discussions is expected to be carried out.

National Agencies Participated

The principal meetings were held in the auditorium of the Department of Interior and the evening meetings, which were for the most part open to the public were held at the Howard University Medical Building, with the following national agencies participating: American Friends Service Committee, Interracial Section; American Social Hygiene Association; Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Council of Women for Home Missions; Federal Council of Churches, Commission on Race Relations; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Home Missions Council; The Inquiry; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Board Y. W. C. A.; National Catholic Welfare Conference; National Council Y. M. C. A.; National Federation of Settlements; National Urban League; Phelps-Stokes Fund; Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service.

Experts Discuss Problems

Practically every phase of life came in for discussion. Dr. L. I. Dublin, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, of Howard University, told of the improved health of the Negro and the contributing agencies. W. A. Robinson of Knoxville, Tenn., told of the advancement of education among Negroes in southern states, and Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, made the startling statement that "Negroes in Georgia are relatively more poorly educated now than in 1881. Then Negroes were taught exactly the same as whites but white schools have made such progress that the Negro is receiving relatively poorer education today."

Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, and Niles Carpenter, University of Buffalo, discussed the problems faced by the Negro in agriculture and industry. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta Social Service School, and E. T. Attwell, Philadelphia, told of the benefits derived from recreational centers by Negroes and of the segregation existing in such work in northern cities. Segregation of Negroes in limited sections of cities and poor housing conditions were responsible for many of the ills of Negroes, according to T. J. Woofter of the University of North Carolina.

Discussing the criminal tendencies of the Negro group, Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania, challenged the belief that Negroes were in the majority as criminals and declared: "Should we assume that Negroes are more criminal than whites because they are arrested more frequently?" Not while the police ar-

Race Relations - 1928.

New Jersey.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

JOURNAL
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
FEB 3 1928

RACE RELATIONS EXPERT WILL SPEAK HERE

Philip Whitwell Wilson to Address Meeting on Lincoln's Birthday.

The speaker for the race relations meeting to be held at the Lincoln High School, Sunday afternoon, 3:30, Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, is a special writer of the New York Times on inter-racial and international questions. Philly Whitwell Wilson was born in Kendal, England in 1875. His

Philip Whitwell Wilson.

mother was Anne Bagster of the familyily of Bible publishers. At Clare College, Cambridge, he graduated with mathematical honors. He was president of the Cambridge Union Debating Society and editor of the Granta, the Journal of the University.

For twenty-one years he was on the editorial staff of the London Daily News, the newspaper founded by Charles Dickens and John Bright. He was a colleague of A. G. Gardiner, H. W. Massingham, H. W. Nevinson, G. K. Chesterton and other writers. At the age of thirty he entered the House of Commons as member from South St. Pancras and served there under the Prime Ministers Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Oxford and Asquith. For twelve years he was in daily attendance at Parliamentary debates and in 1917 he was asked to represent the London Daily News in the United States, where he has been president of the Association of the Foreign Corespondents.

On his deathbed Theodore Rooseveit sent for Mr. Wilson and thanked him for his services to the cause of international friendship. He has been received by Presidents Harding, Wilson and Coolidge. His articles frequently appear in leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Wilson is the editor of the edition of the Greville Diary published by Doubleday, Page & Company. He is also the biographer of John Wanamaker's partner, Robert C. Ogden, and of the explorer and evangelist, William Edgar Geil.

He has been elected an honorary life member of the American Bible Society. He recently returned from Europe, where he was personally received and entertained by David Lloyd George, J. Ramsay Macdonald, Philip Snowden, Arthur Henderson, Lord Oxford and Asquith and other statesmen.

A special musical program consisting of Negro spirituals, to be sung by Teman Lovingood, a pupil of Harry Burleigh, will be a part of the program.

Race Relations-1928.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

New York.

MORNING POST
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

APR 13 1928

RACE RELATIONS MEETING PLANNED

Miss Jessie Fauset To Give Address in First Baptist Church.

Miss Jessie Fauset of New York City is to give an address at the fifth annual Race Relations Vesper Service to be held by the Young Women's Christian Association on Sunday, April 22d, in the First Baptist Church. It has been the custom for several years of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to set aside a Sunday near Lincoln's birthday as a race relation Sunday for the purpose of promoting good will among the races. This year the service of the Y. W. C. A. was postponed in order to obtain Miss Fauset as speaker. She is a young colored girl.

In 1924, the boys and girls of the Hi-Y clubs took part in the service giving talks on the various achievements of the negro people. In 1925 Mrs. J. C. Walters, the wife of the minister of the A. M. E. Zion Church, was the speaker. In 1926 William H. Jackson, general secretary of the Michigan Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Buffalo, was the speaker. In 1927 the meeting was held in the First Baptist Church and Dr. James E. Mason from Livingston College, Salisbury, North Carolina, spoke to a large audience. Miss Fauset, who speaks this year, spoke at the banquet for the Girl Reserve conference held here the last of February and so charmed her audience that it was decided to ask her to come to Jamestown again for this meeting.

Miss Fauset was born in Philadelphia, educated there and at Cornell University, the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Guilde Internationale and the Alliance

For the Race-Relation Vesper service of the Young Women's Christian Association, to be held Sunday afternoon, April 22d, at 4 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, Mrs. William Wharton will present Negro spirituals sung by selected singers from the A. M. E. Zion and the Immanuel Baptist Churches. The free will offering taken at the service will be divided and presented to these two churches.

Miss Jessie Fauset, the speaker of the occasion, has traveled in the east and in the south of her own country, and in Canada, England, Scotland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Northern Africa. While in Jamestown for the Vesper Service, Miss Fauset will be the guest of Mrs. Clifford Pierce of Lakeview Avenue.

Rev. Robert I. Wilson, of the First Baptist Church, will lead in the invocation, Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Randell of the First Congregational Church will present the object for which the offering will be asked, and Rev. Dr. Ames Maywood of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will offer the closing prayer.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 26 1928

TO STUDY RACIAL ISSUES.

200 Ministers to Attend Meeting of National Church Board.

A discussion on "The Larger Program of the Churches in Race Relations" will be held tomorrow morning and afternoon and Friday in East Hall of the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street. It will be under auspices of the social relations department of the National Council of the Congregational Churches.

Among the speakers will be Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Two hundred clergymen are expected to attend.

Some of the questions to be discussed are:

"Should the Church receive colored members?" "What shall the typical city or suburban church do when large numbers of negroes come into a previously white neighborhood?" and "What occasions are there interchurch cooperation with c churches?"

MORNING POST
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

APR 17 1928

RACE RELATION SERVICE PLANNED

Programme Next Sunday Will Include Group of Negro Spirituals.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Interracial Group In North Carolina Reports Fine Condition In State

Greensboro, N. C.—Dr. W. C. Jackson, acting president of the North Carolina College for Women, returned from Raleigh where he presided over a meeting of the Interracial Commission for the State, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and declared that interracial relations in North Carolina now are the best in history of the state.

The committee meeting was preceded by a meeting of the women's division with Miss Clara J. Cox of High Point presiding.

The matter of making it possible for North Carolina Negroes to secure transportation on the bus lines of this state was reported on by E. P. Wharton of Greensboro, chairman of the committee handling the question, and he stated that progress was being made. L. R. Varser, attorney for the commission said that more definite accomplishments would be given later.

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta was present, and, with Dr. W. L. Poteat, Mrs. W. T. Bickett, and others discussed the harmony between the races. Rev. J. Harding Hughes of Concord announced a tentative program for bringing interracial problems and accomplishments to church bodies of the state.

Durham, N. C., Herald

MAR 2 1 1928

CONFERENCE ON RACE PROBLEMS SET FOR TODAY

Women From Various Sections of State to Attend All-Day Conference to Be Held Here Today; Mrs. T. W. Bickett Is One of the Speakers of the Occasion

For the purpose of discussing the problems confronting the people of the south in the racial question, a meeting of the woman's division of the North Carolina State Inter-racial commission will be held here today. Approximately 75 women, white and colored, from various sections of the state are scheduled to attend and the meeting will continue throughout the entire day.

Two sessions will be held, 10 a.m., and 1:30 p.m., in the auditorium of the chamber of commerce. Miss Clara Cox, High Point, is president of the woman's divisions and will preside. Among the speakers will be Mrs. T. W. Bickett, Raleigh, superintendent of public welfare. Mrs. Bickett can speak with authority on various phases of the inter-racial problems and her talk is expected to be one of the most interesting of the day.

The Efland school for delinquent Negro girls will furnish a topic of discussion during the day. The work that is being done will be reviewed and the possibilities of the institution as a source for reclaiming errant Negro girls.

Greensboro, N. C., News

MAR 9 1928

INTERRACIAL MEETING OPENS THIS MORNING

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Secretary American Friends Service Committee, Here.

DR. JACKSON WILL TALK

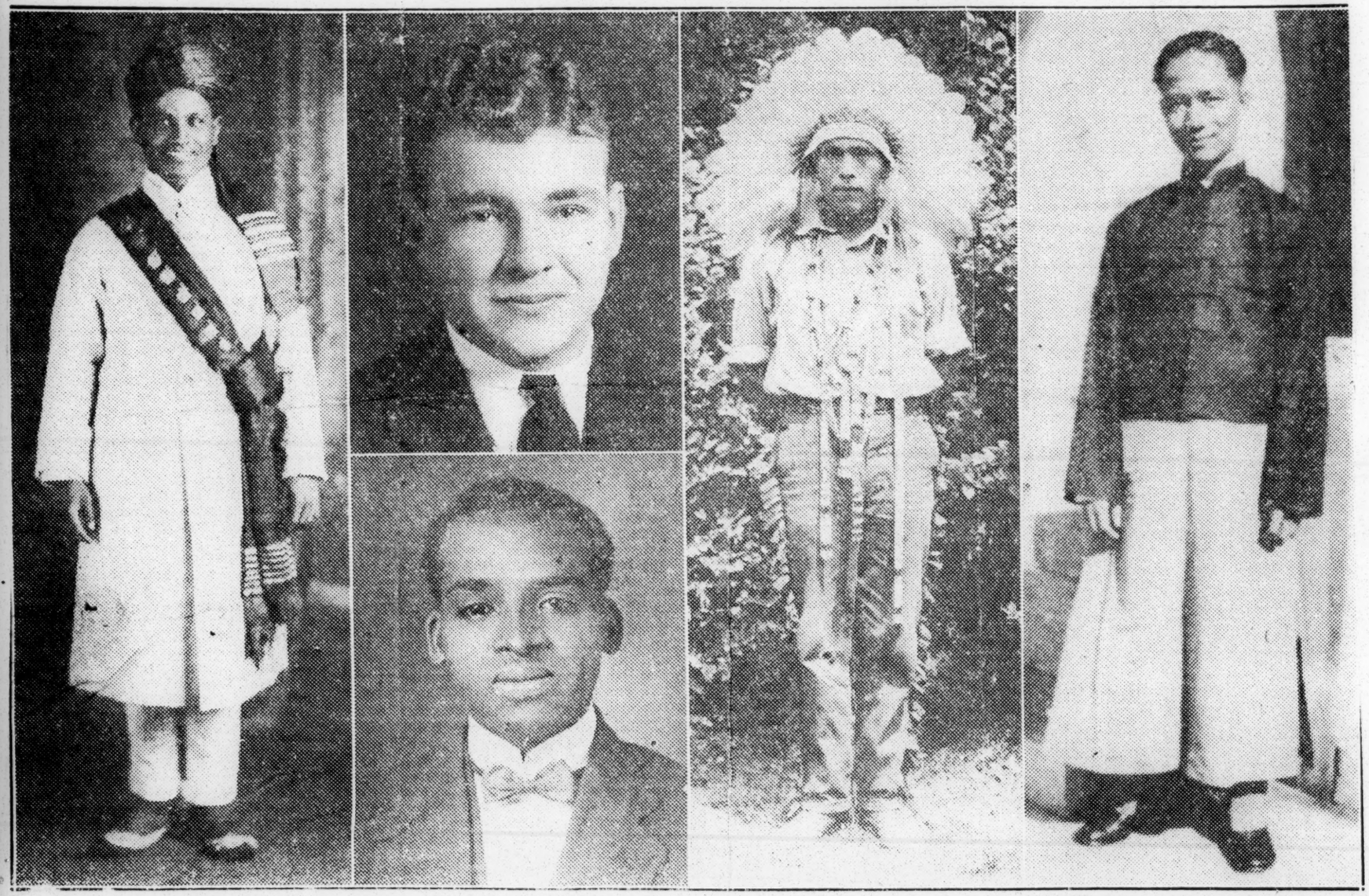
Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, secretary of the American Friends Service committee, which did such noteworthy work in war and famine stricken areas following the great world conflict arrived in Greensboro yesterday to attend the interracial conference which begins this morning at the Asheboro Street Friends church. Dr. Thomas will take part in the discussions.

This morning's session will be taken up with general discussion on various interracial topics. In the afternoon, those attending the conference, will make a general tour of inspection of a number of local negro institutions. At the evening session Dr. W. C. Jackson, of the North Carolina College faculty, who is chairman of the North Carolina commission on interracial co-operation will make an address. Rev. R. T. Weatherby, pastor of St. Andrews negro church will also make a talk at this session.

On Saturday morning Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, of the division of negro education of the state department of education will lead a discussion. The conference will close Saturday afternoon with an address by N. C. Newbold.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Sunday, August 12, 1928

TO TAKE PART IN INTERRACIAL MEETING



These five representatives of varied peoples and colors will be at Camp Herman next week-end for a two-days interracial meeting to be conducted there by the Cone Memorial Y. M. C. A. for industrial men and boys of the community.

The most striking of these figures is that of the Hindu, Seth Edwards, pictured on the left. The descendant of an Indian prince and an athlete of all-India fame, he is now in America studying physical education. Daring to be a Christian required courage in his province, but Seth accepted the faith and was hunted for the seven years that he lived almost in exile.

Wayne S. Arnold (upper left center) is the son of A. S. Arnold, secretary of Cone Memorial Y. M. C. A. and is at present a student at Southern Y. M. C. A. college and Vanderbilt university. He is appearing on the program as a representative of the white race.

Earl Jordan, of Greensboro (lower left center), is secretary of the negro branch of Cone Memorial Y and is appearing in this meeting as a black.

Wayne Tahquette (right center) is a full-blooded Indian from the Cherokee reservation in Western North Carolina. He knows all the red men's war-whoops, songs, dances and legends and for the past two summers has been an interesting contributor to outings at Camp Herman.

S. C. Leung (on the far right) is from Canton, China, and is a leader in association work among yellow people. He is student in this country, taking master's degree work in Nashville, Tenn.

Race Relations-1928,
Meetings, Congerences, etc.,
North Carolina
Greensboro, N. Ca. News

MAR 6 1928

Interracial Conference Will Be Held Here March 9 And 10

Will Be Conducted At the Asheboro Street Friends Church Under Auspices of National Organization; Dr. W. C. Jackkson to Speak.

The interracial committee of the American Friends service committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, will sponsor an interracial conference in the Asheboro Street Friends church, Friday and Saturday March 9 and 10.

This conference comes as the culmination of a tour of negro colleges in the south by a group of Friends from the north. The invitation to hold the conference in Greensboro came from the committee on interracial goodwill of North Carolina yearly meeting of Friends, and the local committee has charge of arranging the program. The conference is built around the purpose of study of the development of race relationships in the south and the contributions being made toward better understanding in outstanding institutions of higer education, etc.

The conference opens at 10 o'clock Friday morning, at which time reports will be given by those who have made the tour of the colleges In the afternoon, visit will be made to the negro institutions in and around Greensboro.

At 7:30 o'clock Friday night, addresses will be given by Dr. W. C. Jackson, North Carolina college chairman on interracial co-operation, of North Carolina and by Rev. R. T Weatherby, pastor of St. Matthews church, this city. The session Saturday morning will be devoted to a discussion of negro welfare work, Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, of Raleigh, leading it. Saturday afternoon, Dr. N. C. Newbold will lead the discussion on negro education in North Carolina. Naturally this will be an intensely interesting session because of the act that educational advantages for the negro population of North Carolina are so far in advance of those of any other state in the south, if not in the entire country.

Because of their historic position on the question of interracial understanding and goodwill, this conference should be of special interest to all members of the Friends church. But the question is of such keen interest to practically everybody that it is hoped all who are interested will attend and the public is cordially invited.

Greensboro, N. C. News

MAR 11 1928

Dr. Binford Will Entertain Interracial Meet Delegates

(Special to Daily News)

Guilford College, March 10.—Dr. Raymond Binford is giving a tea Monday afternoon to the Friends attending the interracial conference being held in the Friends' church in Greensboro next week. This is one branch of the work being carried on by the American Friends Service committee. Several Friends from the north, and especially Philadelphia, are attending this conference in Greensboro. They will meet members of the Guilford college faculty at tea at President Binford's home Monday afternoon. They will also be shown around Guilford by members of the faculty and President Binford.

Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Ohio.

PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.

MAY 11 1928

COLORED RACES VOICE PEACE PLEA

Negro Educator Indicts Whites for Imperialism in Africa.

Chinese Silent on Clash at Home; Japanese Justifies It.

BY FRED CHARLES.

Aspirations of black and yellow peoples of the world were woven yesterday into the white man's hopes of peace at the centennial conference of the American Peace Society.

The day began with the cautiously worded statement of the peace yearnings of Japan by the Japanese ambassador to Washington; it ended with a cry for justice for the black man, voiced by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, and a drastic indictment of white "civilization."

Between came a spokesman for new China, Dr. David Yui, representative of the Chinese people to the Washington arms conference, pleading for the patience of the western world while China settles her differences.

Silent on Shantung.

The Chinese made no reference to intervention in Shantung, where Japanese guns were smoking as he spoke. The Japanese brought it into the discusssion, justifying it and promising the withdrawal of the military when "order has been restored."

The spokesman for the Negro made it plain that his race is looking to Soviet Russia with something more than sympathy, and offered to the white man a choice between justice to his race or the path Russia has trod.

The conference ends tonight with a final meeting in Public Hall, which leaders were pleading with Clevelanders to fill that their mee might come to a great and climactic conclusion. They pointed out that admission is free and everybody is invited.

Speakers will be Nicola Sansanelli, president of Fidac, the international federation of war veterans; Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian ambassador to the United States, who was to speak, telegraphed the conference last night that he could not attend.

Sansanelli will be the guest at dinner in the Mid-Day Club of Cuyahoga County posts of the American Legion.

Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese ambassador, went to a women's luncheon in Hotel Cleveland that came near breaking all Cleveland records for size. He was accompanied by Mme. Matsudaira, who wore a gown of honey lace and a garden hat to match. They were an interesting and rather diminutive couple and a center of attention.

1,400 at Luncheon.

Fourteen hundred women were served at the luncheon, which overflowed the ball room into the Georgian room on the floor above. And in the Georgian room Matsudaira repeated his speech.

Also speaking at the luncheon were the ministers of Finland and Nicaragua and the representatives of Hungary and Lithuania.

"It is a cause of real regret that very recently the province of Shantung in China has become the scene of serious disturbances which have affected the lives and property of Japanese residents," the Japanese ambassador said.

"In view of the fact that there are about 17,000 Japanese subjects scattered here and there in that province, Japan has found it necessary to dispatch troops for their protection. In taking this action Japan has had no intention to interfere in the domestic affair of China and has no other motive than to give the protection aforesaid to her nationals.

"I am happy to assure you that the Japanese forces now there will be evacuated as soon as order is restored and there ceases to be any danger to the lives and property of Japanese residents in that locality."

Amity Across Pacific.

Matsudaria thought it a matter of congratulation that America and Japan face each other with such fine amity across the truly named Pacific, and pointed out the growing volume of Japanese-American trade.

"The only point touching the relations of our two countries which has made the Japanese people at all unhappy related to the Immigration Act of 1924," he said. "Even in regard to this question, Japan has abiding faith in the sense of justice and good will inherent in the American people and is hoping that it will be settled some time in a manner satisfactory to both nations. When it is so settled there is no doubt that the relations between our two nations, which are already cordial and friendly, will be placed on a still more solid and firm basis."

Dr. Yui emphasized his Chinese nationalism by going to the night meeting in native costume.

"China is undergoing a revolution to achieve political unification, honest government, the elimination of the unequal treaties, the improvement of the economic and social life and a higher moral standard of life," he said. "The war may soon come to an end, but the revolution will go on until these objectives have been attained.

"A revolution so gigantic cannot be achieved quickly. If you think we can bring about a revolution more quickly than you or France did, we thank you for the compliment."

Dr. Yui pointed out that he was far from China and had no direct information regarding recent developments.

"But I do know this," he added, "that the Nationalist forces were fighting their way up the railroad to Peking and that they were interfered with at Tsinan, capital of Shantung. Before long the world will come to know the truth of that situation and to understand where the responsibility lies."

There was no elaboration of that statement.

Timothy A. Smiddy, minister of the Irish Free State in Washington, said that peace, within recent years, had been transformed from a dream of poets into something that at last seems possible of attainment.

"There are many tendencies bringing this about," he said. "Nations have become economically interdependent so that all the people of a nation at war are in danger of starvation, scientific appliances have made the world shrink with horror from the prospect of another war, modern transportation has brought about the large scale mingling of peoples, and autocratic governments have been replaced by democracies.

"But these, of themselves, are not sufficient. The thing needed is a change in men's minds. This change is growing and it is the only basis on which an advance can be made.

Aim at Brotherhood.

"But peace itself is not an end but a means to an end—the end of complete opportunity of self expression for all peoples. We aim at the brotherhood of man and the good life."

He ended by reading a message from President Cosgrave, pledging that "whatever influence the Irish Free State may have now or in the future will be thrown into the balance for international peace."

Jaroslar Lipa, counsellor of Czechoslovakia in Washington, brought similar guarantees from that nation.

Dr. Johnson began by pointing out that the black man in America has seen the world largely recreated by science since his emancipation.

"We do not rejoice at the troubles of the white peoples, because you have been the victims of those troubles," he said. "It was no joy to us to see you take 10,000,000 of your finest sons and send them to their deaths.

"The great shock was that you chose some of us—a peace loving people—to help fight your battle. That was the greatest tragedy, that you should take the dispossessed black peoples and give them weapons with which to slaughter your own sons.

"Your contacts with the black man and the yellow man in Africa and India and China, I believe, do not represent your own best judgment. You have taken our lands in Africa and at this moment a native may not walk on certain streets in his own country of South Africa.

"The haste you have shown to fight one another has caused you to seize the rich resources of Africa and to use them in your battles. It does not escape our attention that the war of the white peoples was concluded with an agreement to partition the lands of the black countries. We cannot escape the conclusion that it was not merely a war between states, but a conflict between empires struggling for the lands, the wealth and the cheap labor of the black peoples of the earth.

"Something has happened in Russia that it would be well for us to look at with an objective and unprejudiced eye. Here is a nation that announces to all nations, and sincerely, I think, that it has no designs whatever on others. Here is a nation in which the wealth and the power are being used for the emancipation of the masses to whom they belong.

Blacks Face Choice.

"I do not believe that either God or man will long be satisfied with a system that intrusts the mastery of the economic life to an overfed and largely unproductive, both materially and spiritually, few. The dark peoples of the world have been offered no other alternative by you. We can choose between your aggressive nationalism and exploitation, or Russia."

A vigorous defense of the present government in Roumania and a denunciation of "propaganda" against it in America and other countries were read into the record of the conference by George Cretziano, Roumanian minister to Washington.

Cretziano pictured his country as one unalterably committed to the principles of liberty, but living in dread of bolshevist Russia, which makes disarmament an impossibility.

"Practically every Roumanian is now a land owner, and large estates are a thing of the past," he said. "This is one of the most important steps taken by any nation in the interest of peace, for how could a nation, whose members were satisfied with their lot, think of foreign wars?"

Urban League Brings Prominent Singer To City Dec. 19.

A concert by Miss Marian Anderson, colored contralto, will be presented under the auspices of the Canton Urban league and a group of persons interested in fostering inter-racial relations in the First Methodist church Wednesday night, Dec. 19.

Rev. O. M. Adam, pastor of the First M. E. church, is a member of the board of directors and chairman of the league's committee to foster and promote an inter-racial program. The concert by Miss Anderson will be the first of a series of entertainments.

Miss Anderson has studied under Quiseppe Boghetti, of New York, since she was 18 years old. Her first appearance was with the Philharmonic Symphony society of Philadelphia. This was followed by a song recital in Town Hall, New York. She was chosen to sing with the Philharmonic orchestra in a contest held in the New York stadium.

The committee will bring Dr. William D. Berry to Canton, the first of the year. Dr. Berry is pastor of St. John's Congregational church at Springfield, Mass.

City wide observance of inter-racial Sunday will be sponsored by the committee on the Sunday nearest Lincoln's birthday. Assisting Rev. Adam on the committee is W. E. Mason, president of the Canton Urban league; Gerald E. Allen and a women's committee of which Mrs. H. W. Hoover is chairman.

The committee, it is explained, does not have as a purpose the bringing about of a uniformity of standardization among the two races, but rather, it wishes to create a mutual sense of the peculiar values of each.

REPOSITORY
CANTON, O.

DEC 2 1928

INTER-RACIAL DAY WILL BE OBSERVED

Race Relations 1928

Meetings, Conferences et.

Pennsylvania

DISPATCH
NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

FEB 10 1928

Award Prizes For Essays On Negro Problems

To Take Place in New Kensington High School

Three prizes for the best essay on the Negro problems will be awarded February 15th, at 2 p. m., in an assembly at the New Kensington High school auditorium.

The awards will be: First prize, $10; second prize, $7.50; third prize, $2.50.

The essays were written by the senior students for the contest which was sponsored by the Interracial committee of New Kensington and has been staged through the efforts of the educational department of the committee and the faculty of the High school.

Mrs. R. S. Woodward, member of the school board and chairman of the educational committee, and E. T. Chapman, superintendent of the New Kensington schools, have arranged the various details for the program.

Miss Elizabeth Shipley of the State Welfare department has been secured to speak. Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, special field representative of the Welfare department, will also be present.

The Inter-Racial committee which was organized for the purpose of creating co-operation between the White and Negro races has been functioning for two years with Burgess Daniel Burns as chairman and S. Blair Boswell, secretary.

PEACE MEETING DRAWS BIG CROWD

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—An audience of upwards of 1,500 persons of both races crowded into Broad Street Theater on Sunday afternoon, May 6, at a meeting which was designated on the posters as an "All-Philadelphia Inter-Racial Peace Meeting."

The gathering was sponsored by the Inter-Racial Peace Committee, associated with the American Friends Service Committee, and a special committee from the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom co-operated with the other two agencies in putting over what was undoubtedly the largest gathering of its kind that has ever been held in Philadelphia. The array of speakers represented both races in the most distinguished walks of life.

The meeting was presided over by Leslie Pinckney Hill, chairman of the Inter-Racial Peace committee. The music was furnished by the Fred Carton chorus, a group from the famous Wanamaker chorus, which is famed for its marvelous singing.

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas represented the American Friends' Service Committee, and spoke of the work it is doing to further the interests of the Inter-racial Peace Committee. Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, of the Department of Public Welfare of the city of Philadelphia, spoke for the Negro Woman and her peace vision. J. Finley Wilson, the Grand Exalted Ruler of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., spoke of "The Peace Purpose of a Great Benevolent Brotherhood." Mr. Wilson's speech was a masterly exemplification of Saul of Tarsus, "breathing fire and slaughter," converted into the Apostle Paul, preaching the Gospel of Peace. Mme. Camille Drevet, a representative of the W. I. L., who has been in this country but six weeks, spoke of the work of the women of France after the horrors of 1914-18, and their work for understanding among nations.

The speech of Mayor Mackey, representing the City of Philadelphia, was most effective and beautiful. There was hardly a dry eye in the room when he had finished his appeal not to send the boys of the world out to face death, and perhaps to return worse than dead.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, discussed "The Relation of Peace to the Creative Endowment of the Negro." It was a scholarly presentation of the practical value of peace to the Negro, in the development of his own racial life and integrity. Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, made a plea for the "Higher Education of Leaders of Both Races for Peace."

The appeal for support of the organization and the movement was made by Alice Dunbar-Nelson, executive secretary of the American Inter-Racial Peace Committee.

In the lobby of the theatre an exhibition of the work of Negro artists had been arranged by Laura Wheeler-Waring, and Allan Freelon. A poster exhibit, arranged by Mrs. Henrietta Clemena Musserone of the W. I. L., occupied the opposite side of the lobby.

From the expressions of the audience, it was evident that Philadelphia intends to endorse the movement for Inter-Racial Peace as sponsored by the committee, and to get behind the work of a practical education of both races as to the futidity of carnage.

INTER-RACIAL PARLEY HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

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CHURCH WOMEN IN CONFERENCE

Second Interracial Meet Reveals Permanent Organization

That church women are eager to find constructive ways of bettering race relations was fully demonstrated in the second general interracial conference of church women held at Eagles Mere Park, Pa., Sept. 18-19. Sixty-two women from 14 states, representing 26 organizations, considered such questions as race relations and religious education, race relations in our higher schools, and mental and moral attitudes involved in interracial contacts.

Mrs. Richard Westbrook, chairman of the church women's committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, said, "At the close of our first conference two years ago under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, we hardly dared hope for a permanent organization. A continuation committee held together to get out the findings of that conference and to make plans for carrying out its recommendations. Today as we meet for our second general conference we are happy to say that we have not reached the point where we have a committee of 44 women representing 28 denominations and national organizations, with a full-time secretary, Mrs. Katherine Gardner, who began her work with us on Sept. 1."

Following the statement of Mrs. Westbrook there was an open forum and the delegates gave some interracial experience among church women. Reports from Mrs. Josephine Humbles Kyles of the A. M. E. Zion church, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Miss May B. Belcher of the Y. W. C. A., Indianapolis; Mrs. C. P. McGowan of the South Carolina interracial commission; Mrs. Florence Randolph, New Jersey; Mrs. M. C. Slutes of the Women's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church, and Mrs. William MacFarlane of Rochester showed results in better understanding and in concrete accomplishment following the formation of interracial committee. Others who participated in the discussion which followed were Miss Ann Elizabeth Tyler, board of national missions, Presbyterian church in the U. S. A.; Mrs. Ada Kerr Wilson, United Presbyterian church of North America; Miss Clara D. Norcutt, American Baptist Home Mission society, and Mrs. S. W. Layton of the National Baptist convention.

Face Handicaps

Under the leadership of Mrs. Cordelia Winn of the national board, Y. W. C. A., the conference frankly faced the handicaps of achievement to all races in cultural fields. Prejudice was first named and interpreted as a lack of understanding of some of the citizens' place as an American citizen or a human being. Other handicaps are lack of opportunity to travel, to specialize, to sell his creations, to enjoy social and recreational facilities. Church women talking about all citizens as they can help to remove these handicaps by today, by helping to mold public opinion without fear, and by using the laws which have been enacted. Mrs. Addie

W. Dickerson, a lawyer of Philadelphia, urged that white women try being a member of another race for a day. She stressed the need for informal contacts between the races.

A hopeful note was struck in the session on race relations and religious education, in which Dr. Benjamin S. Winchester of the commisison on religious education of the federal council and Dr. James W. Eichelberger, director of the A. M. E. Zion church educational department, told of the channels by which lessons on race relations may reach young people's groups in Sunday schools and other organizations. The situation in higher schools and mission schools was another matter which was given plan consideration.

Among those who participated in the discussion were Mrs. Maud B. Coleman of the state department of welfare of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, American interracial peace committee; Miss Clara E. Norcutt, Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard university, and Mrs. Mamie P. Thomas of the M. E. church. At this session Miss Alliene S. Dechant of the Reformed church in the U. S. A. gave a short account of what delegates of all races meant at the recent world youth peace congress in Holland.

Give Examples

At the session on interracial work of church women, Mrs. C. P. McGowan told of her method of organizing interracial committees in South Carolina, and suggestions were given as to programs of action for such committees. From a broad experience and intimate knowledge of conditions, Dr. Sara W. Brown of New York, Mrs. George T. Whitten of the Wilmington, Del., interracial committee, Miss Caroline B. Chapin of Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. A. J. Horsey of the M. E. church gave examples of ways in which such a committee may work to improve housing, health, public school situations, recreation and amusement.

The conference admitted that church groups are not taking the lead in promoting a liberal and firm policy on interracial comity and justice. According to Miss Florence E. Quinlan of the Council of Women for Home Missions, this is due to three things, inertia, indifference and ignorance. Mrs. H. R. Gargis, a delegate from the M. E. church, stated that it is because of misplaced emphasis on form and ceremony, failure to realize that the great function of the church is to practice vital religious living and to understand that the great social problems of peace, industry and race relations are the churches' responsibility.

In outlining the future work of the committee it was decided by the conference to hold meetings every two years, preferably in the spring. The consensus of opinion was that the best method of organizing is through state interdenominational grouping and that the channels of contact are church denominations. The following purpose of the church women's committee on race relations was adopted: "To promote interracial good-will and co-operation through united thought and action."

Throughout the sessions a strong spiritual note was struck by the devotional services conducted by different delegates. The first one, under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Randolph, gave the keynote of faith, which was again emphasized by Mrs. Henry Francis Smith and Mrs. H. H. Lee of the Congregational church. Others who conducted the devotional services were Miss May Belcher of the Y. W. C. A., Mrs. J. H. Mount of the American Baptist Home Mission society, Miss Helen R. Bryan of the American Friends service committee, and Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff of the Methodist Episcopal church. The presiding officers at the sessions were Mrs. Richard W. Westbrook, Mrs. Emma Ransom, A. M. E. church; Mrs. Florence Randolph, A. M. E. Zion church; Miss Margaret P. Mead, national board of the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. C. P. McGowan.

Race Relations - Ig
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

South Carolina.

Interracial Meeting In Florence

Negroes and Whites Attend Inspiring Conference Presided Over by Mayor

Florence, S. C., Feb. 27—An audience of six hundred, the two races being represented about equally, attended the recent annual meeting of the local Interracial Commission held on Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. and listened to an interesting program of music and addresses. Mayor Herbert Gilbert presided and introduced the speakers.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. W. F. Holmes, former principal of the colored school, who paid a tribute to the Interracial Committee as "the most important agency now at work for the solution of the problems of race which confront us today. The very fact of its existence, continued, "gives us courage and hope as affording points of contact through which we may work for the betterment of our condition and the general welfare of the community."

Dr. Holmes spoke appreciatively of the work of a number of welfare organizations, but set forth clearly the imperative need for better school facilities for the good people of Florence. Other speakers were Mayor John W. Moore, superintendent of the schools, and Principal Felix Curtwright of the Wilson Colored school.

Sumter, S. C., Herald

FEB 16 1928

Six Hundred Attend Inter-Racial Meeting.

Florence, Feb. 15.—Over 600 persons of both races attended the inter-racial meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon. Mayor Herbert K. Gilbert presided and an interesting program was carried out, including the singing of spirituals and antiphonal congregational singing led by a choir of 50 negro singers. The meeting was a most successful one in every respect. Speakers were Miss Dudger, the county health nurse; Maj. John W. Moore, superintendent of the city schools; Principal Felix Curtwright of the Wilson negro school; Supervisor Cohen of the Jean Foundation, and Mayor Gilbert. Dr. W. F. Holmes, formerly principal of the negro schools and now a practicing physician, made the principal address of the afternoon. He referred to the fine work of the local committee. He deplored the lack of organized effort to care for the indigent sick of the city of both races and suggested that city council provide a fund for that purpose.

It's all right to remember—that the early bird catches the worm, but don't forget that the early bird goes to bed early.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

This c...
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
JAN 19 1928

RACE RELATION MEETING HERE

"The Child" to Be Topic of State Conference of Social Workers Here February 3.

The race relation section of the Tennessee conference of social work, meeting in Chattanooga, has completed its section of the program, and announces its meeting to be held in the chamber of commerce building on Friday morning, February 3, beginning at 9:30. The theme of the entire conference is "The Child."

In the race relation section T. C. Thompson, chairman of the Chattanooga interracial committee, will preside. The following program is announced:

Report of the state interracial commission of Tennessee by James D. Burton, secretary; "The Child and the Community," Miss Rhoda Kaufman, executive secretary of the Georgia public welfare department, Atlanta; "Providing Educational Facilities for Rural Children," R. E. Clay, state Rosenwald school agent, Nashville; "Giving Direction to Child Life," the Rev. J. B. Barber, pastor Leonard Street Presbyterian church, Chattanooga, and "Recreation and the Negro Child," George T. Lies, special representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, Chicago.

The race relation section of the Tennessee conference of social work is under the direction of the state interracial commission, which is officially a member of the conference, and is functioning in a program of better race relations.

The state interracial commission of Tennessee believes in racial preference, but not in racial prejudice, and has the support of leading citizens throughout the commonwealth. It has raised the level of thinking, creating attitudes and resolutions in race relationships which has greatly improved community life within recent years. The entire conference has officially indorsed this movement, and has passed a resolution that no community program is complete that does not include the entire population.

There are sixty county and city interracial committees in Tennessee, with over 600 outstanding leaders serving as members of these committees.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER
Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1928

PROPOSE LAW TO STOP LYNCHING

Payment to Family of Victim of $5,000 Damages Suggested.

ASK FOR BUS SERVICE

State Interracial Committee Holds Annual Meeting at Y. M. C. A. Educational Campaign.

TO CREATE SENTIMENT

Further legislation against lynching and better bus service for Negroes were advocated at the annual meeting of the State Interracial Committee of Tennessee held at the Y. M. C. A. this morning, presided over by Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president.

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the commission on interracial co-operation, suggested a law which, in the case of a lynching, caused to be paid to the family of the victim damages of $5,000. "Agitation to get such a law passed in Tennessee would be healthful," Dr. Alexander said. "And although the sum in question would not right the wrong done, it would act as a deterrent to such violence."

Robert E. Clay, Rosenwald school agent of Bristol, spoke of a complicated system by which in many cases a colored person may ride a bus in West Tennessee, but if that bus is traveling east, when it reaches Middle Tennessee the Negro must get off the bus and catch a train. Also in the eastern part of the state they are not allowed to ride the busses which are common carriers, Mr. Clay said.

James D. Burton, interstate secretary for Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri, of Oakdale, Tenn., gave the report for Tennessee, showing the activities and work done since the previous meeting. Mr. Burton said that when the colored tenants of the flood district were suffering, white men had made unjust charges for transportation, food and shelter.

He reported that consideration had been given to the question of crime prevention.

SEEK TO BUILD SENTIMENT.

"The building up of sentiment by an educational campaign against these crimes would be the greatest work this group could do. It is the duty of churches and religious workers to give full co-operation in this public service, for it is truly a religious work itself.

"This should be taught to the child, for opinions are formed early in life and the child that grows to manhood with an idea in mind will hold to that idea strongly. The erection of playgrounds helps in this work and keeps children out of trouble and mischief. More Negro playgrounds are needed, especially in Nashville, for there is only one here for all the colored children in the city."

Mrs. Neill Spahr of Knoxville, state chairman of the woman's division, reported that the woman's division had received excellent co-operation in the recent organization of a colored state Parent-Teacher Association, and also expressed appreciation for the help given by the Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A. and the Southern Presbyterian womens' organization.

A findings committee composed of Mrs. Neill Spahr, the Rev. J. M. Culbreth and W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News at Knoxville, was appointed. Mr. Porter and Bishop J. B. Scott made short talks.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.
JAN 26 1928

...rd George
... and Frank Carr.

DR. WEATHERF... HEADS COMMIS...

Interracial Body Hear... port of Construction o... Negro Schools.

Dr. W. D. Weatherford, presiden of the Y. M. C. A. graduate school, was re-elected state chairman of the Interracial Commission of Tennessee at the annual meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday.

Dr. J. A. Lester was elected secretary; Judge John H. DeWitt, chairman of the executive committee; W. J. Hale, principal of the state A. I. Normal, chairman of the Negro division, and J. C. Napier, treasurer of the Negro division.

Serving with Judge DeWitt on the executive committee are Mrs. Neill Spahr of Knoxville, Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt university, W. J. Hale, J. C. Napier and Dr. Dayton A. Dobbs.

Mrs. Spahr, who is state chairman of the woman's division, gave a report on the activities of the women of the state as carried on through churches, schools and clubs. Mrs. Spahr reported effective work in introducing the subject of race relations in a number of high schools in connection with prizes offered for papers on this subject.

Robert E. Clay of Bristol, state Rosenwald school agent, reported the building of 300 modern Rosenwald schools for Negroes in the state, more than half of which have been constructed in the past two years, through the co-operation of the state, the Negro and white citizens and the Rosenwald fund. Six such schools have been built in Crockett county, nine in Tipton and a new $22,000 county school in Athens. He also reported hearty interest and co-operation of officials and other white leaders throughout the state.

Other questions reported and discussed were more adequate provision of facilities for educating Negro physicians and nurses and a movement to increase the bus service available to Negroes. As a deterrent to lynching and mob violence, legislation was suggested, making any county where such a crime occurs liable to a heavy penalty, the money to be paid to the family of the victim. Other plans were for the instant removal of the sheriff in whose territory such an occurance took place, while a third advocated making it possible for the prosecution to secure a change of venue in the trial of those guilty of such an offense.

STUDENTS SEEK INTERRACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Four Tenessee Colleges Represented In Active And Effective Forum

Special to Journal and Guide

Maryville, Tenn., Sept. 15—The East Tennessee Student Interracial Commission composed of students from two white and two colored schools—Maryville College, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville College, and Morristown College—is preparing to put on during the coming college year the most effective program in its history. Regular monthly meetings will be held at which matters of interest and importance to the members will be dealt with, and efforts will be made also to work out an educational program that will reach the entire student bodies of the several schools interested.

The officers of the commission are Edward D. Cross of Maryville College, president; Joseph A. Matthews of Knoxville College, vice president; and Miss Margaret Bell of Morristown College, secretary. The members number fifty, about equally divided between the two races. A number of the faculty members lend their advice and support.

Last year the Commission, convinced that better transportation facilities should be provided for colored people in Tennessee, took the matter up with the general passenger agents of all the railroads operating in that State, requesting more consideration in the matter of waiting rooms, cars and conveniences. Courteous replies were received from all the roads, assuring the Commission that earnest attention would be given to its request. The group also brought to Maryville and Knoxville colleges during the year Prof. George Carver, famous Tuskegee chemist, who was heard with great delight by practically all the students and faculty members of the two institutions.

4 TENN. COLLEGES IN INTERRACE MEET

MARYVILLE, Tenn., Sept. — The East Tennessee Student Interracial Commission composed of students from two white and two colored schools—Maryville College, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville College, and Morristown College—is preparing to put on during the coming college year the most effective program in its history.

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Inter-Racial Committees Select Officers For Year

A representative group of members of both races assembled at a joint meeting of the white and colored Knox county inter-racial committees on Tuesday afternoon at which time officers were chosen for the year.

General Cary F. Spence was selected by the white committee to head their group and R. T. Hudson was chosen secretary. Attorney Webster L. Porter was elected chairman of the colored committee and Dr. W. S. E. Hardy was chosen secretary.

Much constructive discussion was engaged in and plans were outlined that will go far toward furthering the cause of pleasant race relations in our section.

Secretary J. D. Burton who heads up the work among the white people of Tennessee and several of the adjoining states, was present at the meeting and spoke interestingly.

Christianizing Our Inter-Racial Contacts

IN THIS ADDRESS delivered at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in Nashville, March 15, Principal Moton points out that "if only we could get the same effort that goes into keeping the races apart put into sane, judicious, constructive effort toward mutual understanding and cooperation between the races, we would have a Southland that would far surpass any of its glories of the pass where both races would realize their highest hope without loss or detriment to either."

By Robert R. Moton

I am only a layman but I sometimes preach. I have never been licensed by a church but sometimes I take a certain license of my own and say the things that are deep down in my heart, and I find very often that there are other people who are thinking [illegible] the same way.

It is proper form in preaching to take a text so, on those few occasions when I do preach I too take a text: in fact, I have several of them that I use in different parts of the sermon, and usually my sermon is just about the same.

My main text is an old and familiar one: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy mind and with all thy strength, which is the first and great commandment; and the second like unto it is, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These are the words of Jesus, and it seems to me that they constitute the heart and soul of Christianity.

Now, when I take this text I put the emphasis on the second part of it, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Sometimes it seems to me that we who call ourselves Christians have all along been putting the main emphasis on the first part, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God," and sometimes it seems as though we had almost entirely forgotten the second part.

"Love Thy Neighbor"

From my boyhood days I have been accustomed to hear the preachers urging men to love God; and in covenant meeting and class meeting I have heard faithful brothers and sisters declare to one another how much they loved God and how much they loved "their dear Jesus"; but in simple truth it is not very often that one hears preachers urging their congregations to love one another, and I am sure the time has come when this message is becoming increasingly important.

The scientists and the inventors have brought things to the place where we see a great deal more of one another than ever before. Those who live in the same community meet each other oftener, and those in different parts of the same country are brought closer together. Nations and races of men separated by seas and continents have been brought into close touch with one another. Today you can see representatives of all the races in practically every country of the world. And now the big business of our generation is learning how to live together in the closer contacts that have developed in these later days.

It is an easy enough matter to love God, that is, relatively. I think all of us do love God; perhaps most of us are somewhat afraid of Him too: but on the other hand I think we try diligently, we disciples of His, to do what we think He would have us do. Like the rich young ruler, we keep the commandments, all of them, even from our youth up. After a time when we get our habits set, it is comparatively easy to love God in this way. But this business of living with your neighbor is not so easy; at least that is my experience. The habit is not so easily formed; for as soon as we think we are all right, along comes somebody who does not do to suit us, who does not think to suit us, who does not look to suit us, and we find all the resentments and antagonisms of our nature rising up against them; and if we go through that experience often enough we will wind up by hating them, and when that begins we have a condition that can only be described by a certain very short and ugly little word that most of us seldom use.

And we must not let the word "love" frighten us. Elsewhere Jesus himself gave it a definition when he said: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Or if we just made that sentence read "thou shalt treat thy neighbor as thyself," it might make it easier for some of us. Behind all of this is the spirit of goodwill and fair dealing, of honesty, of sympathy and helpfulness. These are the things that make it easier for people to live together; and when we learn to treat one another in that sort of way I think we will have right here on earth the Heaven that most of us are looking for in another world.

Division Among Christians

The starting point for all this will have to be among the Christians themselves. The fact is that we Christians are all divided up over the things that we believe or do not believe, as the case may be. We will have to show the world that even though we do not believe the same thing we can still have goodwill toward one another and cooperate with one another in making the Kingdom come to pass upon the earth.

As it happens, I am a Baptist and have always been one. I still hold my membership in the Macedonia Baptist Church in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The only time that any question was raised about my connection with the Baptist Church was when the white superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School in our neighborhood, when I was a boy, heard that I was about to go off to school, and he wanted me to go to a Presbyterian school in Alabama and prepare for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. I listened to all that he had to say, but Baptist tradition had too strong a hold on me and I finally told him that I would sooner be an ignorant Baptist than an educated Presbyterian, much to the satisfaction of all my people in the community who, of course, were all either Methodists or Baptists.

But in spite of all such traditions I am convinced that neither Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians or Catholics reflect the spirit of Jesus Christ so long as their differences prevent that unity of desire and effort for which Jesus himself prayed on the night when he was about to take leave of his disciples. And if we are to believe the reports that come from the mission fields there is nothing that so stands in the way of the spread of the sincere gospel of Jesus Christ in other parts of the world as this division among his professed disciples here in our Western countries.

I have recently returned from a trip around the world and one of the things that impressed me most in the countries which I visited was the influence of religion in uniting these people. Here in America we Christians hang together in business, in politics, in secret societies and other matters more than we do in the real religion of Jesus Christ. When this situation changes the church will have more real influence on the world; and this is particularly true when it comes to the matter of the races.

Race Relations-1928

Tennessee

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

DR. MOTON DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SOUTHERN METHODISTS, PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN CONSIDERATION

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—"The big business of our generation is how to live together in the closer contacts that have developed in these later days," declared Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, in an address Thursday evening before the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which held its seventieth anniversary meeting here last week. This is the first time a Negro has addressed this body of Southern churchwomen.

"Here is a great and practical task for everyone of us," Dr. Moton said. "We Christians ought to try to get into the thinking of both races that neither of them has anything to lose, whether of prestige, ideals or noble tradition on the one hand, or of freedom, opportunity or good will on the other, in doing our utmost to see that every man in the South, black and white, has an equal chance to work, to train himself for his largest usefulness, to receive justice in the courts and to bear the responsibilities of citizenship.

"I believe that the greatest service that anybody can ever render the South is to convince both races that the co-operation of black and white in the development of all the possibilities of our section will do more for the advancement of the best interests not only of this section but of the whole nation than all the prejudice, segregation and all the discrimination that has ever been devised. The result in economic benefits alone would do more than justify any effort and sacrifice that might be involved.

"If we could only get the same effort that goes into keeping the races apart, if we could just get half this same energy put into sane, judicious, constructive efforts towards mutual understanding and co-operation between the races, we would have a Southland that would far surpass any of its glories of the past. There both races would realize their highest hopes without loss or detriment to either. As it is we of the South are using one hand when we might use two; we are using one eye when we might use both; we are walking with one leg and a crutch when we might run and jump and leap on the highway towards progress and prosperity."

It is America's opportunity, Dr. Moton said, to teach the world that however much men may differ in race and color that they may still live and work together and serve each other without friction or conflict.

THREE RACES APPEAR ON PROGRAM

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION LISTENS TO ADDRESSES

AMERICAN CAUCASIAN, PROFESSOR FROM MEXICO AND DR. R. R. MOTON

Mexican, Caucasian and Negro these races appeared on the program in the Missionary Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in this city last week. They were three outstanding characters, they were three individuals whose ability to deal with their respective topics assigned for discussion, was beyond question. The general comment in this city was favorable. They were southern white women who were not afraid to invite a Mexican girl and a Negro to appear on their program and listen to a spiritual and religious discussion of world affairs and conditions.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. delivered the address on behalf of and representing the Negroes of the world. His pronouncement is said to have been given a very respectable hearing and to have met with a hearty reception. The Nashville daily papers, morning and afternoon, gave big space to this Conference, and prominent mention of the three speakers, one of whom was a woman who has spent a quarter of a century working in the stockyard district of the great city of Chicago, where through her spiritual and religious endeavors she has been able to accomplish a big piece of work. The daily papers in reporting the meeting, said in part:

Tells of Life Devoted to Welfare Work in Stock Yards District

OSUNA ON PROGRAM

THREE RACES APPEAR ON PROGRAM

Speakers Urge Goodwill and Better Understanding of All Races and

DR. R. R. MOTON TALKS

"To live with folks is much more interesting, than to live for folks." Thus Miss Mary E. McDowell, head resident of the Chicago University settlement house, which she established in the stock yards district in 1891, prefaced her address before the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church, South, at a session Thursday night in the War Memorial building. Miss McDowell declared that the boundaries of the community today are limited only by the rim of the globe.

The delegates and visitors to the council session Thursday night had their attention focused to humanitarian needs and inter-racial good will by three speakers. The other speakers besides Miss McDowell were Dr. Andres Osuna, formerly of Nashville, but now superintendent of education for the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., an institution for the training of colored young men and women.

Representing three races of people, these speakers pleaded for a better understanding and a more cordial good will between all races and all nations. "Christ stands as the great mediator of communities, races and religions" they pointed out.

Mrs. F. F. Stephens of Columbia, Mo., president of the council, presided over the session. Dr. H. B. Trimble, pastor of McKendree Church conducted the devotional services and special music was given by the Fisk Jubilee singers.

Miss McDowell has had a residence of nearly sixty years in Chicago, where she has devoted her life to welfare work, especially among the Czechs, Lithuanians, poles and others peoples who live back of the stock yards and who have not yet adjusted themselves to American life and customs.

EPITOMIZES GOSPEL

Miss McDowell epitomized the gospel of Christianizing human contacts through community life in the following words: Living together, knowing each other in community interests in co-operation for the good of all is civilization.

"We are folks and they are folks, and it is possible for folks of all classes to know each other understandingly with the utmost good will and with helpful contacts which make even a settlement center in a little dirty corner of a great city a real factor in the great community life of the millions of the metropolis."

Miss McDowell is an international figure and was awarded Czecho-Slovakia's only order of knighthood, the Cross of the Order of the White Lion, for her services in behalf of the people of that country in America, and especially for her work in securing the release of the daughter of the president of that republic, then under arrest in Austria-Hungary.

She spoke on th esubject of "The Christian Conception of the Community." Speaking out of her intimate knowledge of life as viewed from the settlement, Miss McDowell declared that personal contact alone gives the requisite knowledge as a basis for good understanding between peoples.

"There is a physical unity as well as a spiritual unity," she declared. "We are all tied together by telegraph, telephone, by radio and by airplane. Lindbergh, flying in the 'Spirit of St. Louis,' all alone, drops good feeling wherever he goes and when good feeling drops fear and suspicion sneak away. Good feeling is the basis in the life we live together.

"We need more individuals like 'Lindy' who know folks not for any purpose but to get their co-operation in serving a community. We are all very common, no matter how many ancestors we can count up. The things that are common to all of us, are greater ad stronger than those that are different in us. The things in which we are unlike are less essential than those in which we are alike.

"Friendliness' is a good word, 'neighborliness' is another. Both are basic in the foundation of community contact and community understanding.

Miss McDowell cited many instances in connection with the persons who had come to the settlement for sympathy or aid, to show the type of work done and the confidence the people had in the workers.

GOLDEN RULE SOLUTION

Dr. Osuna, who is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and who served for a number of years as editor of literature ad translator of Spanish at the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville, discussed the question of race problems from the aspect of contacts between nations.

Dr. Osuna declared that the application of the golden rule is the only solution of all the priblems vexing the nations relative to their relations one with the other. The world, he said, had been in a critical period during the past two decades. "The internal conflicts in some of the countries and the great world war have

been evidences that the nation have not been able to solve all their national and international difficulties in a way becoming to a civilized world." Dr. Osuna said.

"It seems to be unanimously agreed that the only hope for the solution of all these difficulties is the application of the fundamental Christian principles properly understood and intelligently applied."

Dr. Osuna named the home and family, the school, public life and international relationships where this spirit of Christianity may be applied.

Dr. Osuna related the story of the trouble between Chile and Argentina and of how the mediatory parley, suggested by the diplomatic representative of the United States, brought about peace. "Today," he said, "the monument, the Christ of the Andes, stands as a sight post of peace between the two nations."

Dr. Moton prefaced hi address with the followig assertion; "If we could only get the same effort that goes into keeping the ace apart, if we could get just half this same energy put into sane judicious, constructive affairs toward mutual understanding and co operation between the races, we would have a Southland that would far surpass an of its glories of the past, where both races would realize their highest hopes without loss or detriment to the other."

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Dr. Moton, who is an author and organizer of societies for the improvement of the Negro race, besides being an educator and the successor of the late Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee, urged the need of friendly co-operation between the two races as being imperative to clear understanding and real progress.

"As things are now" the speaker continued, "we of the South are using one hand when we might use two; we are using one eye when we might use both; we are walking with one leg and a crutch when we might run and jump and leap on the highway toward progress and prosperity."

The second fear, that of Negro domination, was ridiculed by the speaker as preposterous, in view of the fact that 10,000,000 blacks, at the lower end of the scale in wealth, in education, in organization and experience, could obviously never overthrow the 40,000,000 whites in the South, with their advantages of power, position, wealth, training and experience. t

Dr. Moton stressed the fact that Negroes in America are convinced that in spite of all the hardships and suffering which they have undergone in the past, their progress in America has been faster, more substantial and on a larger scale than anywhere else in the world.

"America has a great opportunity," the speaker said in closing. "the the greatest opportunity in the world today is to show to the race and the world that however much me may differ in race or color, they may still live and work together and serve each other without friction cr conflict. The eyes of the world are turned upon America to see what we do with our race problem. We have here in the providence of God a great laboratory for solving this problem for the benefit of all mankind. It can be solved, but I am satisfied that we can never colve it until we put the spirit of the lowly Nazarene in all our relations with one another."

WEDNESDAY SESSION

At Wednesday afternoon's session, eight missionaries told of their work in their respective fields. These speaking were: Miss Nina M. Stallings, who has been in China since 1914 and is now on a furlough at Scarritt; Miss Ella K. Hooper, deaconess in the Wesley House at Houma, La.; Miss Katherine Johnson, teacher of English in the girls' school at Hiroshima, Japan, now on a furlough at Scarritt; Miss Dorothy Dodd, for many years a worker in an institutional church in Kansas City; Miss Lillian W. Nichols, for seventeen years a teacher at Holston Institute at Songdo, Korea; Miss Eugenia Smith, deaconess and head resident at Wolff Settlement at Tampa, Fla.; Miss Lola F. Epps, who been at Sao Paulo, Brazil since 1911 in charge of juvenile literature and also in charge of the department of literature in the Brazillian Methodist church, and Miss Elizabeth Russel deaconess and teacher at the Vashti school for underprivileged girls at Thoamsville, Ga. Miss Daisy Daves of Atlanta, presided over the meeting and prayers were offered by Mrs. J. H. Spillman, Mrs. Emily Allen Siler of Junaluska, N. C., and Mrs. F. H. Ross, formerly treasurer of the council.

Thursday afternoon at 5:0 o'clock the members of the Scarritt College Alumnae Association had a banquet at the school. The guest list included the seniors at Scarritt and the officers and other members of the Woman's Missionary Council, together withfaculty members of Scarritt, making a company of 300.

Mrs. J. E. McCullough, who organ- Davis Fulton, treasurer of the Woized the association, delivered the message of welcome and Mrs. Ina man's Missionary Council, gave a report of the progress of the fund to erect a dormitory at the school as a memorial to Miss Maria Laying Gibson, first president of Scarritt. She reported that $8.260 has been collected.

Others speaking were Miss May Ora Durham ,student counselor, and Miss Nina Stallings, missionary to China.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

APR 12 1928

THREE STATES PLAN INTERRACIAL WORK

The state interracial committees in Alabama, Tennessee and Missouri of the commission on interracial cooperation have held meetings recently to review activities in race cooperation. In joint conferences between white and colored leaders these committees have carefully gone into community conditions, and out of the problems of same have made recommendations along certain lines for 1928. Efforts are directed along lines of health, housing, recreation, legal justice, education, crime prevention, child welfare, constructive publicity and rural development.

In Alabama, Bishop Wm. G. McDowell of the Episcopal church informed the state committee of his plans for an industrial high school in Birmingham, providing twenty acres for the school and thirty acres for a colored subdivision of superior residences. Other reports indicated a disposition on the part of architects and contractors to give Negroes the same opportunities as white men to bid and compete upon work. Emphasis was placed on Negro doctors and nurses being employed as assistant county health officers. A state school for delinquent colored girls was recommended. The state educational authorities were asked to consider introducing into teacher training institutions race relation studies to the end that teachers may safeguaard children from mistaken attitudes.

In Tennessee attention was directed to the inadequate library facilities for colored in most communities. A committee was appointed to confer with heads of bus companies operating in the state with regard to accommodations for colored passengers on their lines. It was recommended that a committee call on the governor regarding legislation designed to put an end to the lynching evil. The cooperation of white ministers in promoting interracial good will was asked for.

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STATE INTERRACIAL LEAGUE IN SESSION

Many prominent speakers addressed the meeting of the Tennessee Interracial League held Thursday at the A. & I. state college. The addresses of the morning were delivered by Commissioner P. L. Harned, Dr. J. E. Clarke, Dr. J. W. Perry, head of the Methodist Episcopal mission board; Dr. A. M. Townsend, Mrs. James A. Robins, vice-president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U.; J. D. Burton and R. E. Clay, interracial secretaries. The Girls' Vocational school rendered a special musical number.

The program for the afternoon session include more addresses, and a report from the women's division of the league, given by Mrs. Frankie Pierce. Telegrams of greetings from prominent white and colored leaders throughout the state were read.

A pageant depicting the development of the interracial work from its beginning in Tennessee to the present time was given at the night session.

Race Relations -1928

Texas.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

LYNCHING CRUSADE LAUNCHED

(Interracial News Bureau)

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 17—At its annual meeting here last week the State interracial Committee set as its major objectives for the coming year the continuation of its crusade against lynching; further investigation of transportation facilities, with a view to further investigation of transportation facilities, with a view to their improvement; the study and betterment of educational conditions throughout the state; a legislative appropriation to erect the school for delinquent colored girls which was authorized by the last legislature; and continued support of the excellent public health work that has been done among colored people under the Shepherd-Towner Bill.

About fifty of the committee's hundred members were present, and two days were spent in reviewing the work of the past year and planning a future program. Dr. W. P. Meroney of Baylor University occupied the chair, and Dr. W. P. Meroney of Baylor University occupied the chair, and Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley College, recorded the proceedings. Report were heard from Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the interracial work in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and from Prof. S. W. Houston, colored field secretary who assists Mrs. Ames. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the meeting was Prof. Houston's report of the exhaustive study which he has just made of the conditions of transportation by train, pullman and bus in various parts of the state. This report was made the basis of certain recommendations for relief which will be taken up with officials of the transportation companies.

Representatives of the state departments of education and of health were present and told of the efforts that are being made by these departments in behalf of the colored citizens of Texas. Prof. D. B. Taylor, state supervisor of Negro High Schools, reported that there are in Texas 200 colored high schools, enrolling 13,700 students. Thirty-five of these schools are of standard grade and efforts are being made to grade the others up as rapidly as possible. Fifty (50%) per cent of the Negro teachers of Texas. he said, attended summer schools during the past year. Miss Mary Shipp Sanders of the state school department gave an interesting report as to attendance, equipment and distribution of school funds, indicating clearly the desire of the state department that the Negroes of Texas, should participate fairly in public school facilities, a result which often fails of attainment, however, for lack of local interest. Every member of the committee was urged to investigate the conditions in his own county or community.

Miss Annie May Mathis, colored nurse from the State Department of Health. told an interesting story of the public health work being done by colored nurses, through maternity instruction and by the staff of the health train which was sent about the state. It was agreed that the members of the committee should lend all possible support to this work in their several communities, as well as to its adequate maintenance by the state.

Prof. Houston reported the results of thorough investigation of the two lynchings in Texas this year, and the committee accepted the obligation to do everything in its power to blot out this crime, including the possibility of certain special anti-lynching legislation. Prof. Houstin urged the colored members of the committee to do their utmost to discourage crime and other causes of ill will and friction.

Race Relations - 1928

Meetings, Conferences etc.

World Youth Peace Congress, (Ommen, Holland)

6

FOSTER SPIRIT OF GOOD WILL AT CONFERENCE

Hold Peace Congress in Holland

Ommen, Holland.—Ever since the World war there has been a growing interest among young people of the world in the development and fostering of a spirit of good will and international understanding that will make another war not only unnecessary but next to impossible. For several years a few leaders of youth organizations and groups in Europe and America have been working untiringly toward the building of an international peace organization among young people. As a result of their efforts there recently was held at Camp Eerde, near here, a world youth peace congress.

The congress extended over a period of 10 days and was attended by 450 delegates from 31 countries of the world. It was not the thought nor belief of those present that any sudden or miraculous change could be brought about in the world, yet there was a very definite feeling that the peoples of the world can live co-operatively if given an opportunity to develop a co-operative spirit and that the bases of friction are always found in ignorance.

YOUTHS FORM COMMISSIONS TO STUDY PROBLEMS

During the first few days the assemblage was divided into commissions—economics, politics, education, religion, race and minorities. Leaders of the commissions were selected by the leaders' council of the congress previous to the opening of the congress. Delegates were then instructed to unite with the commission that best suited them individually.

One of the most striking developments in the early stages of the congress was the insistence of the communist group upon gaining full recognition. The communist forces were very definitely organized and ready to contend for very definite ends. Holding an attitude which had grown from the oppression of imperialist governments against which they were revolting, they assumed an unyielding attitude and occupied much time in their attempt to force their opinions upon the entire body. They were of the opinion that the delegates from the countries whose governments are definitely imperialistic would be primarily representative of those governments and were therefore to be opposed rather than co-operated with. Yet the very fine spirit shown by the delegates from the most imperialistic countries eventually produced its effect and toward the close fo the congress harmony rather than conflict was the prevailing procedure.

A more picturesque assemblage could hardly be imagined than those 450 young people from all parts of the world dressed in their own native costumes or whatever costume happened to appeal to them, and accepting the freedom from convention which the camp community afforded. The darker races were fairly well represented not only in numbers but also in prominence. There was an African delegation of five, an Indian delegation of 11, one Indonesian, two Japanese and nine Chinese. The American delegation of 80 included six youths grouped with the above clossification.

AMERICAN DELEGATES TAKE ACTIVE PARTS

Many Chicagoans will be interested in knowing that one member of the African delegation was Frederick Robb, formerly of Chicago and a graduate of the Northwestern university school of law. He was affiliated with an African students' union in England, where he studied in the London School of Economics. The other members of the delegation were D. W. H. Pollard, J. W. de Graft Johnson and A. A. Ariori, all of whom are studying in London, and Leen Araten.

Two persons outstanding in popularity were Prof. J. B. Matthews, a white American, and J. W. de Graft Johnson, an African delegate. A more complete disregard for race and nationality could hardly be found anywhere than was manifest at this gathering.

The members of the American delegation were Mary Lee Jones of Tougaloo college, Mississippi; Marjorie E. Parsons, a social worker of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julia Washington, secretary of the youth section of the fellowship of reconciliation, New York city; Edward G. Fleming of New York city, a recent graduate of Fisk university, and C. M. Cunningham, an officer of the juvenile court of Cook county, Illinois. R. P. Parham, who is now studying in Paris, France, spent a few days at the congress and spirituals as the main feature of an hour of African music and art. Miss Parsons was elected secretary of the American delegation; Miss Washington because of her connection with the organization which serves as the headquarters of the American committee, was invaluable as a delegate and was the official representative of the youth section of the F. O. R.; Mr. Cunningham served on the race commission, having been selected by the leaders' council as chairman of the commission.

The accomplishments of the congress cannot as yet be measured. It is quite certain, however, that the congress has given the youth of the world a foundation upon which to build toward an international co-operation and understanding which will in time have a decided effect upon the thinking people in all parts of the world. The personal contacts and the interchange of ideas were of untold value to all. Regardless of whatever else may happen, the seeds of tolerance and international good will were given at least a brief opportunity for vigorous growth.